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WASHINGTON.

General Grant's Aversion to Political Matters.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

Radical Contempt for Law.

MAINE ELECTION.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.

PERRY FULLER.

Perry Fuller lingers here instead of going to New Orleans to the Collectorship. He went to New York this week to help Binckley to hunt up charges against Rollins.

Some disappointed aspirants for the New Orleans Collectorship denounce Johnson savagely for permitting Fuller to lounge around Washington intriguing for other appointments.

SENATOR FOWLER.

The President's friends are very much demoralized at Senator Fowler's declaring for Grant. They say Fowler positively promised Johnson that he would support the Democratic nominees.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

This morning's Intelligencer publishes a letter from Robert Ould in reply to that of Gen. Sullivan A. Meredith, in relation to exchanges. Ould admits that they were inexorable in refusing to treat the captured freedmen as prisoners of war but cannot see that the government need have taken such measures for the protection of the freedmen.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Brevet Brigadier-General George W. Balloch, who has been on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau for some time, has been ordered to be mustered out of service. Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Department Quartermaster-General, has been granted six months' leave of absence and permission to go abroad.

MAINE ELECTION.

A very noticeable uneasiness is manifested here by the radical "knowing ones" whenever the Maine election is mentioned. They are not at all satisfied with the complexion of affairs in that State since Pendleton and other Democratic speakers have canvassed it. Radical clerks from that State in the departments here are being furnished transportation to insure their presence there upon the day of the election, and so important is every vote considered that their tenure of office is made contingent upon their furnishing satisfactory evidence of having voted for the radical candidates.

GRANT'S RETURN.

Gen Grant writes that he will not return to Washington until the near approach of the Presidential election, as he has an unconquerable aversion to mixing up in political complications. Colfax, however, is expected on or about the 15th inst.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

Schenck it is said will arrive here tomorrow to see about the feasibility of calling a September session of Congress.

ROLLINS AND HARLAND.

Rollins and Harland laugh at the New York summons, and treat the whole thing as a good joke. Rollins will probably leave to-night for his home in New Hampshire. He "might have been seen" in the streets of this city to-day, smoking a long-nine, and declaring that he intended to demand of the President the removal of Solicitor Binckley. It is a sad comment upon the respect which ought to be inspired by the law, when an official, let him be never so high, can thus disregard a warrant regularly issued, let the charge be never so unreasonable. It was not so in the good old times when Jackson thought it not beneath the dignity of the victorious General of New Orleans to respect the process of a municipal Judge.

CABINET MEETING.

A short Cabinet session was held today, Postmaster-General Randall, Secretary Browning, and Attorney-General Evarts being absent.

WASHINGTON.

In addition to the many other objectionable features which might be mentioned in connection with this city, are the extremely warm weather and the constant rains which are now afflicting us. Don't come to Washington at present.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.

The name of the alleged express robber arrested here Thursday is Wm. K. Griffith. He has been "doing" men at Long Branch, Saratoga. He stole a watch worth $500 dollars, a set of diamonds worth $1,500, and $500 in greenbacks from J. L. Rogan at Long Branch. Officer Bell took Griffith to Altoona and found the watch and part of the money on the prisoner. Yesterday the prisoner told the officer he had hidden the studs in the back of a seat at the Union depot here. They were found there yesterday evening. Griffith is in jail at Altoona.

An old gentleman named Jas. Zje, residing at Washington, Clinton county Ohio, had his pocket picked at the depot here of his pocket-book, containing $25. The transaction was a very bold one the fellow jumped a fence ran away, and made his escape.

A Jew named Levi Walk, attempted suicide last evening in Allegheny by cutting his throat with a pair of shears. His wife's first husband, who was supposed to be dead, came back a few weeks since. Walk feared his wife would leave him for the other and abused her and she left him last week. He became gloomy, and last night tried to kill himself. He will probably die.

SANDUSKY.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 4.

Last night a freight train, bound south, on the Cincinnati, Dayton, and Columbus railroad, ran over and killed a man by the name of Patrick McGarty, who was lying on the track, near Kenton. His head was almost severed from his body. He is supposed to have been intoxicated, and was in company with another man, who was thrown some distance from the track, but without any serious injury. McGarty was very intemperate, and leaves a large family. The coroner held an inquest on his remains, when the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by lying on the railroad track when drunk.

CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.

Daniel Haverty, of this city, who charges John McLane, of Corpus Christi, Texas, with having abducted him in January last, taken him to Texas, and imprisoned him in an iron cage for five months, has appeared in the Circuit Court, and sued for $50,000 damages.

John A. Spalding, a painter, fell from the scaffolding on the Scotch Presbyterian Church yesterday, and was killed.

At a meeting of the friends of the Jackson, Fort Wayne, and Cincinnati railroad, at Jackson, on Saturday evening, it was announced that $60,000 of the $80,000 required of Jackson county had been subscribed, and encouraging reports from the country south were submitted. The people of Jackson are bestirring themselves actively to raise the remaining $20,000.

A man who goes by the name of Patrick O'Rourke, and various aliases, was arrested here yesterday for the murderer of a lumber-merchant in a saloon at Bay City, Michigan, two years ago.

NEW YORK.

A Case of Mal-practice—Examination Continued—Burning of a Pork-packing House—New Method of Sub-aqueous Communication.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The investigation in the mal-practice case, in Amity, was continued before Coroner Rollins at considerable length yesterday. The two men whose names are mentioned as having been on terms of intimacy with the deceased girl, were examined, and their evidence taken in extenso. Dr. Grindle, whose name figures prominently in connection with the case, was present at the inquest, but has not yet been examined.

A few minutes before eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, Nos. 100 and 102 Forsyth street, owned and occupied by Coles & Brothers as a pork packing establishment. The fire originated in the smoke house in the rear, with which it is connected by a tin-covered wooden roof. The smoke house and contents were completely destroyed, and the main building considerably damaged. The loss in the stock is about $4,000, and on the buildings about $6,000. Insured.

A heavy eastern rain storm has prevailed here since Friday.

The Herald to-day has a long communication from Tonawanda, relative to an alleged discovery by a Mr. J. H. Moener, of a new method of an electrical subaqueous communication, by which he claims to have carried on telegraphic conversation from a point in Toronto, Canada West, and Sandy Creek, Oswego, New York, a distance of 130 miles, through the waters of Lake Ontario, without a cable, or other conductors, using the water alone as a conducting medium.

The process is not described, but it is stated that the discoverer is now patenting his discovery, and is confident of being able to work the largest sub-aqueous circuit without difficulty, and proposes to establish communication by this process between Montauk Point and the coast of Spain within three months, and claims that it can be done at an expense of ten thousand dollars. Electricians and telegraphers here express incredulity in regard to the correctness of the statement.

WASHINGTON.

The Tobacco Tax—The Navy on a Peace Footing—Marine Statistics—More Supervisors Nominated—Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

TOBACCO TAX.

Commissioner Rollins, in reply to a tobacco manufacturer, states that the tobacco tax will be assessed and collected as heretofore, until the stamps under the new law are furnished.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the will of Congress, has succeeded in reducing the personnel of the navy to 8,500 men, the force it counted previous to the war.

MARINE.

It has been ascertained that the total tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of the United States is 3,109,267 tons. The number of steamers is 2,942, and of sailing vessels, 15,042; all of which have been officially furnished with registry numbers.

SUPERVISORS.

Commissioner Rollins has sent Secretary McCulloch the nominations for Supervisors, under the revenue law, for those districts for which names have not already been presented. No action has yet been taken on the nominations already existing. Another interview will be had on the subject between the Secretary and the Commissioner.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commodore Goldsboro has been ordered on ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Commodore Francis B. Ellison has been detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the 10th District, headquarters at Buffalo, and placed on waiting orders. He will be relieved the first of October by Capt. Gustavus H. Scott, whose order to the Philadelphia Navy-yard has been revoked.

FORTS.

Secretary Schofield has directed a board of officers to assemble at San Francisco, on the 1st of October, to ascertain and recommend the most suitable armament for the forts on Alcatraz Island, California, and any other forts on the Pacific coast.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue officials were appointed to-day: Storekeepers—James Shannon, New York City; Washington Stark, Aurora, Indiana; James Staelton, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; John Holmes, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; D. D. Broadhead, Philadelphia.

Gaugers—D. C. Golany, Holmes McElvoy, Jas. S. Gilem, Seventeenth Pennsylvania District; David Lostuller and Robt. D. Brown, Tenth Indiana District; John W. Crump, Seventh New York District; Clark Wilson, Twenty-third Pennsylvania; and Geo. O. Tiffany, Second California District.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Baron Lederer, envoy extraordinary from the Emperor of Austria to the United States, was to-day officially received by the President.

NEW ENGLAND

Success of the New England Fair—Racing Yesterday—Funeral of Gov. Seymour—Schooner Sunk—Explosion of Nitro Glycerine.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 4.

Yesterday was the third day of the New England Fair. It was highly successful. The racing was witnessed by about 3,000 people. The first race was for four year old colts, mile heats best two in three in harness, $250 to the first and $150 to the second—was won by Hymen in two straight heats, in 3:05½ and 2:42. The second race was for horses that have never trotted in public faster than 2:32, mile heats, best three in five in harness, $350 to first and $150 to second, was won by Old Pat, entered by Dan Mace, in 2:34, 3:37¼, 2:39. The floral display is elegant.

In the evening the second discussion on agricultural subjects took place, Hon. Robbins Batile, of Norfolk, presiding.

Gov. English also gave a reception to prominent gentlemen at the fair to-day. Gov. English will deliver an address before the New England society, and the premiums will be announced. The races take place to day, and concluded the fair.

HARTFORD, Sept. 4.

The funeral of ex Gov. Seymour, who died last night, will take place at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. All the public societies, military and Masonic organizations, are preparing to attend the funeral.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 4.

The steamer Metis, on passing from New York here, ran into and sunk the schooner Cosmos, laden with lime. Before sinking the lime took fire and the schooner blew up. The crew was saved.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 4.

An explosion of nitro glycerine occurred at Hoosac tunnel on Thursday, badly burning three men.

PEACE.

Interchange of Christian Sentiments Between Union and Confederate Generals.

The Rosecrans-Lee Correspondence.

The following is the Rosecrans-Lee correspondence:

ROSECRANS TO LEE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., August 26.

GENERAL: Full of solicitation for the future welfare of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States, especially to ascertain the sentiments of those brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that, interpreting States rights to conflict with national unity, has produced a violent reaction against them which is drifting us toward consolidation. So great a country as ours is certain to be must have State governments to attend to local details or go farther and fare worse. It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, must largely increase the danger of contraction, swell our national expenditures, diminish our production and our revenue, inspire doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciate the value of our national bonds and currency, and place the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that therefore the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil. In the condition of things at the South we also see other mischief quite possible if not probable to arise, such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforseen contingencies which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villainies on us.

We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate for good and ill. I believe every one who reflects believes that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good-will heartily applied to the repair of the waste of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peaceably, prosperously, and contentedly to work, invite capital, enterprise, and labor from everywhere to come among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manyfold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our stability, bring our government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask, and the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union ask, and every thinking man of the great West and North ask, why it cannot be done? We are told by those who have controlled the government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it, that if it is ever done at all it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedman and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off of these ignorant, inexperienced colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed.

We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give in to it or move out of the country. Now I think the Union army thinks, and the people of the North and West, I dare say, believe there must be or there ought to be a shorter and surer way to get good governments for all at the South. We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is, are they willing to do it? I came down to find what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army and the leading people who sustained it think of these things?

I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will give in that expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country?

I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and to the North and West, and ask them to consider it and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and cordial, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the people of the South, but I should like to have the signature of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinion and will, all tending to peace, order, and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.

To General R. E. LEE.

LEE TO ROSECRANS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA., August 26, 1868.

GENERAL—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestions I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South in whose judgment I have confided and who are acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States.

They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer. With this explanation we propose to give to you what we believe to be the light in which the Southern people, to whom you appeal, regard African slavery or the right of a State to secede from the Union.

We express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that we consider these questions decided by the war, and it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States government.

Through their State Convention they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support.

If their experiments in Southern agriculture fail they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection.

The important fact that two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that, but for the influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are for obvious reasons opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race, but this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor the other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would eventually become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mislead them to the serious injury of the public. The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union.

They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity, they ask a restoration of their right under the Constitution, they desire relief from oppressive misrule.

Above all they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of of every American—the right of self government.

Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise ou behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negroes with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic means which have prompted your letter and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. Lee, Virginia; G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana; Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia; Alexander H. H. Stuart, Georgia; C. M. Conrad, Louisiana; Linton Stephens, Georgia; A. T. Caperton, West Va; John Echols, Va; F. S. Stockdale, Texas; F. W. Pickens, S. C.; W. J. Robinson, Virginia; James R. Anderson, Virginia; William F. Turner, West Virginia; C. A. Lubec, South Carolina; E. Fontaine, Virginia; John Letcher, Virginia; R. C. Adams, Mississippi; W. J. Green, North Carolina; Lewis E. Harvie, Virginia; P. V. Danckles, jr, Va; W. T. Sutherlin, Va.; A. B. James, La.; T. Beauregard, Texas; M. O. H. Norton, La.; T. Brance, Ga.; H. T. Bussell, Ga.; Samuel J. Douglas, Fla.; Jeremiah Morton, Va.; John B. Baldwin, Va.; Geo. W. Boiling, Virginia; Theodore F. Conway, Virginia; Jas. Lyons, Virginia.

To Gen. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico. White Sulphur Springs, Va.

FOREIGN.

Speech of Minister Johnson at the Cutlers' Festival—The Bermuda Launched—Potato Riot at Cork—London Press on the Chinese Treaty.

[DISPATCHES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.]

Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The annual feast of the cutlers at Sheffield occurred yesterday. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, who was present as a guest, made his first address in England.

In response to a toast to the health of the American Minister, Mr. Johnson, after expressing thanks for the high honor conferred upon him said. He came to this country as a messenger of peace. He was glad to recognize everywhere in England strong proofs of friendship, and which he was certain were reciprocated in his native country. For no people under the sun had than America, kinder feeling than for her Majesty's subjects, they were really one people, they had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of those laws and institutions, and in their joint hands liberty would live forever.

Mr. Johnson reviewed briefly the causes and course and triumphant termination of the recent civil war. He continued, the war ended slavery; none but free men now trod the soil of America, and history would say that all that was spent in erasing this blot, transmitted from a common ancestry tarnishing our fame and belying declaration of independence, wall well spent.

The speaker then alluded to the marshaling of the forces for the coming Presidential election in America, saying that however the canvass ended he could personally vouch for the next President as a warm friend of England.

Mr. Johnson alluded to the Sheffield cutlery, which he said was known througout the whole civilized world, and spoke favorably and encouragingly of the annual gathering of the cutlers company.

He was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and his assurances of peaceful and friendly relations between England and America were vociferously applauded.

The Bermuda.

The Bermuda Dry Dock, the largest structure for floating in the world, was successfully launched to-day.

Arrested.

A man named Dwyer was arrested by the police at Tipperary last evening, charged with firing at Mr. Scully's party a few days ago.

Potato Riot.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Dispatches have been received announcing that a serious potato riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers, and, for a time were very boisterous. Troops were called out to quiet the disturbance, and a charge was made on a body of about 400 rioters, who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

Legislatif.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

It is announced to-day that Duafure, an ex Minister under Louis Phillipe, will be opposition candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the Department of War.

Chinese Treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Pall Mall Gazette has an editorial on the subject of the Chinese treaty, recently concluded with the United States. The writer says:

The treaty looks as if the foreign merchants residing in China on the one side, and the Chinese nation with Mr. Burlingame on the other, were trying to neutralize each others statements by demands that will not bear examination, but may serve to choke off the other side with a mistaken opinion. Here in England we are not to be taken by storm. A liberal interchange of opinion between the Embassy and the representatives of the English government will demonstrate that a change in the position of Great Britain and China is demanded by the times and will be beneficial to both.

ILLINOIS.

Robbing and Hanging by a Vigilance Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.

Three men, named Rolo Scott, Dan. Hunter, and Chas. Oakley, broke into a store in Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, a few nights ago, murdered the watchman, blew open the safe, and carried off the contents. The men then went to Louisa Mission, where they were overtaken by a Vigilance committee and hung.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.

There was a torchlight procession to night composed of Grant and Colfax clubs. It was an imposing affair. The procession marched through the principal streets to the Court house square, where it was briefly addressed by Mayor Rice.

The total receipts of lumber at this port from Jan. 1st to Aug. 31st were 659,317,249 feet, showing an increase on last year's receipts for the same time of 157,117,231 feet. The total receipts of shingles this year amount to 371,773,000, being 101,936,000 in excess of last year.

TENNESSEE.

A Radical Correspondent Misrepresents Gen. Forrest—The Amend Honorable to be Made.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.

General Forrest publishes a card this morning stating that in the reported conversation published in the Cincinnati Commercial he had been misrepresented. Mr. Woodward, the correspondent, also publishes a card saying he will make the correction suggested, denying any intention to misrepresent Forrest.

ARKANSAS.

Gov. Clayton's Instructions to Registrars.

"Let None but Radicals Vote."

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.

The Avalanche's Little Rock special to-day says Governor Clayton has prepared instructions for his registrars for the registration about to commence. He says that among the powers and duties of each registrar are that he shall reject any one whom he may think not entitled to register, even though the applicant has already taken the oath, to make arrests, and call upon Sheriffs for a sufficient number of armed men to assist him, and, if not furnished, to call upon the commanding officer of any troops or state guard—which means negro militia—who is directed to promptly furnish such aid.

The applicant for registration is also required to prove his innocence by evidence satisfactory to the registrar, that he has not been guilty of a number of specified acts during a term of years, one of which is that he did not sympathise with the rebellion. If he fails to establish this he cannot register, his oath to the contrary notwithstanding, unless he voted for the present constitution. Another provision is to reject any one who has taken the franchise oath if the registrar is satisfied or thinks that he ought not to be registered, and before being allowed to register he must subscribe to an oath setting forth that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men, and agrees not to attempt to make any change in the constitution in regard to said equality. Ten days before the election the board of registration must meet in each county, with power, upon their own knowledge or information, to strike from the list of registered voters the name of any one they may consider disqualified by the registration law. The courts are forbidden to issue any mandamus or other process to registrars.

MISSOURI.

The Grand Masonic Demonstration in St. Louis on the 15th—Important to Base Ball Clubs—Colfax at Denver—General Sherman—Miners Attacked by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.

The triennial convocation of the Knights Templar and Royal Arch Amazons, which will be held here, commencing on the 15th inst., promises to be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the country. Delegations from every State in the Union numbering from 2,500 to 4,000, are expected. Extensive preparations are being made to suitably receive and entertain the guests, and all classes of citizens are taking a lively interest in the matter.

An excursion to the Iron Mountain, a sale on the river, and a grand banquet at the new Masonic Temple are among the events on the programme. Ample hotel arrangements have been made for all who may come, and hundreds of private citizens will freely open their doors to visitors if necessary. It is expected that the occasion will be one of the most memorable events that has ever taken place west of the Mississippi river.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association offer premiums to the amount of $500 to be contested for by base-ball clubs during the fair, to come off early in October, the winning club to receive $300, second best $150, and third best $50.

A Denver telegram says that Mr. Colfax and party have returned to that point under the escort of a band of friendly Ute Indians.

General Sherman passed through Omaha en route for St. Louis.

The Indians are quiet along Platte river.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says a party of prospectors on Yellowstone river were attacked by Indians. One of their number was badly wounded and five Indians killed.

Col. Cullen, Indian Superintendent, concluded a treaty with the Blood and Blackfeet Indians on the 1st inst.

The Republicans of the Sixth District of this State nominated Col R. T. Van Horn for election to Congress.

THE SOUTH.

Mysterious Killing of a White Boy—Terrible State of Affairs—Negroes Halting Parties on the Roads—They are Armed and Drilled—A Republican Nomination.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.

The white boy, who mysteriously disappeared, was found yesterday. He is supposed to have been murdered by negroes near the city. His gun and clothing were gone, and it is thought that he was killed for them. An inquest was held, and a verdict of killed by parties unknown was rendered.

There is great excitement in the city. Parties had been out three days hunting for the body. They met armed bands of negroes, who halted them with military precision. Parties are now out in the country in search of the murderers.

Robberies and assaults on the whites by negroes on the road leading to the city are of hourly occurrence. The negroes in and around the city are all thoroughly organized, drilled, and well armed.

The Republican Convention at Blackshear yesterday nominated J. W. Clift for Congress.

THE DOMINION.

Banquet to American Commissioners—Their Business Completed—Violent Address in the Assembly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The World's Victoria, Nova Scotia, special says: General Butler and party completed their business at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, yesterday. In the afternoon a banquet was given by the Government at the Province building in honor of the American commission, which numbers twenty-five persons. A revenue cutter, with the American party on board left Charlottetown at 10.30 last night for Halifax.

Attorney-General Wilkins made a violent speech against confederation with Canada in the Nova Scotia Assembly yesterday, in which he declared that if redress is not given before the next session the people will appoint a collector of their own and have the dues paid into the local treasury, and if necessary they will appeal to another nation. Such an uproar ensued at the conclusion of the speech that the Speaker declared the Assembly adjourned.

THE PLAINS.

Indians Moving to Cut the Pacific Railroad—Another Section of Railroad Accepted—Three Men Killed by Indians—Indian Depredations still Continued and Many Whites Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.

An Omaha dispatch says it is reported that a large force of Cheyenne Indians are moving North, intending to strike the Pacific railroad between North Platte and Julesburg. Gen. Augur's troops will endeavor to intercept them.

The government commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pacific railroad, carrying it nearly 295 miles west of Fort Benton.

A Denver dispatch says three men were killed and one wounded by the Indians near Colorado City yesterday, and a large amount of stock run off.

A fight on Wednesday between the organized settlers and the Indians, on the Kiowa river, resulted in the killing of two and the wounding of several Indians.

Reports from all parts of the territory show that Indian depredations continue, and many whites are being murdered.

Gen Sherman passed through Cheyenne yesterday, en route for St. Louis.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers in the city of Louisville from the 28th of August to the 4th of September, 1868:

Thos. Batman to Isaac Caldwell, executor of Daniel Smith, Third, between Chestnut and Broadway, 30 by 200 feet....$11,000
F. Schnichl to Adam Miller, Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson, 31 by 201 feet.... [illegible]
H. Holzheimer to Jos. Widman and A. Ehle, on Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike, 5 acres.... [illegible]
L. Schindman to Simon Rosner, Twentieth, between Madison and Chestnut, 67 by [illegible] feet.... [illegible]
P. Doerhoefer to A. Haas, Walnut, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, 30 by 161 feet.... [illegible]
George Nast to Frank Rehm, Market, between Grove and Ferry (Portland), 52 by 136 feet.... [illegible]
Catharine C. Smith to Julia Rawson, Fourth, between York and Breckinridge, 31 to 12 by 130 feet.... [illegible]
J. Krieger to M. Busch, Caldwell, between Preston and Jackson, 25 by 133 feet.... [illegible]
G. B. Bate to J. C. McFerran & Son, Jefferson county, 640 acres.... [illegible]
John Marshall to George Gassman, on Campbell's addition, 50 by 91 feet.... [illegible]
C. H. Pierce to J. L. Hornsby, Rose Lane, 74 by [illegible] feet.... [illegible]
[illegible] to Charles Gebhardt, Madison, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 30 by 151 feet.... [illegible]
Benjamin & David Belt to Wedekind, Jefferson county, 188 acres.... [illegible]
J. H. C. Mathews to Sallie A. Maryman, Madison between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, 30 by 156 feet.... [illegible]
M. Doll to Rademaker & Bro., northeast corner Madison and Shelby, 25 by [illegible] feet.... [illegible]
F. Weckkind to Benjamin & David Belt, Market, between Sixth and Seventh, [illegible] by [illegible] feet.... [illegible]
P. [illegible] to Ed. Gleeson, Twentieth, south of Harney, 25 by 106 feet.... [illegible]
H. R. Evans to M. A. Neales, Harney, 25 by [illegible] feet.... [illegible]
E. T. Hopkins to C. Feusner, Rowan, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, 28 by 195 feet.... [illegible]
Jas. Bate to H. Holzheimer, Jefferson co., 80 acres.... [illegible]
Jos. Mueller to Caroline Andy, Market, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 4 by 165 feet.... [illegible]
Robert Atwood to Stephen F. Ceipley, Jefferson co., 19 acres.... [illegible]
Franz Simon to Velta Strauss, Jefferson, between Eighth and Ninth, 18 by 180 feet.... [illegible]
Sandy Carter to Trustees Green-street Baptist Church, Jefferson co., ½ acre.... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

From the Board of Trade.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 4.

Trade was only fair to-day in leading departments, with, however, more steadiness for breadstuffs and provisions, holders anticipating an increasing demand for the latter as the fall season progresses. Until ample supplies of new cotton come to the market no great degree of activity is anticipated in the Southern trade.

The first bales of new cotton were received in New Orleans on the 18th of August, nine days earlier than the previous year, and the season is considered as being fully two weeks in advance of the previous one. The crop is estimated at fully two and one half million bales, which is about the full extent of the last crop, if not an overestimate. It is, however, much too soon to form any real estimate of the extent of the new crop. It is conceded that there were less acres planted in cotton this year than the past one, and more space and attention bestowed upon corn and other products. The yield of cotton per acre this season is calculated to be larger and of better average quality than that of the previous season. An early drouth and late rains in various cotton-growing sections are said to have been damaging to the success of the present crop up to the present time.

The prospect of the incoming crop of tobacco indicate a larger yield than has been grown for many years, including the famous Clarksville leaf, which embraces a wide territory of the best tobacco regions. The plants are large and of luxuriant growth, equal to any crop ever before grown in the State, and it is expected that the receipts and sales in this city next year, dating from November 1st, will exceed 50,000 hhds. This is the leading market in the country, and factors, dealers, and warehousemen, as well as speculators, anticipate an active trade and a vast increase over previous years. The market this evening was rather weak for provisions, with very limited transactions, and refined sugars are a shade lower, with a light city and country trade. For raw sugar there is a very light demand. Grain of all kinds excepting wheat is firm and moderately active, at full rates. The demand for flour is confined to the choice grades, with fair stocks in store and in the hands of city millers. The supplies of new wheat continue steady, chiefly by railroad, with moderate receipts by wagons, but prices are barely sustained. Country produce of nearly all kinds in good request with very meagre stocks of butter and cheese.

In referring in the Journal yesterday, to the proposed Southern Railroad from Cincinnati, it should have read that the Cincinnati Commercial pronounced the project a "riddle" instead of a "puzzle," as printed.

The New York dispatch to the Board of Trade quoted cotton dull and prices lower, middling uplands 30c. Dry goods steady with a fair demand; Hope [illegible]. Coffee demand fair and prices firm. Sugar, flour, wheat, corn, oats, and provisions quiet but steady.

The Cincinnati dispatch quotes flour and grain unchanged in every respect. Provisions quiet but firm, with some inquiry for lard at [illegible]. Whisky unchanged.

The Chicago dispatch quoted flour quiet and weak. Wheat quiet and weak and prices lower; No. 1 spring $1 61. Corn dull and lower, No. 1 [illegible] with sales. Oats quiet but firm. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions quiet but firm; mess pork $29 [illegible] lard 18[illegible]c. Whisky unchanged.

The New Orleans dispatch quotes cotton quiet but firm at 27c. Flour steady, superfine at $7 [illegible]. Corn quiet but steady at $1 07@1 10. Oats quiet but firm at [illegible]. Hay unchanged at $[illegible]. Bran quiet but firm at $[illegible]. Mess pork quiet but firm at $30 50. Bacon dull and prices unchanged; shoulders at 14c; clear sides at 18[illegible]c. Lard at 19[illegible]c.

The St. Louis dispatch quoted mess pork dull, with more sellers than buyers, at $29@29 25. Lard at [illegible]c in tierce. Bacon—shoulders at [illegible]c; clear sides at 17@17¼c. Flour dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given. Wheat dull and heavy, but holders in order to effect sales seem unwilling to make concessions. Corn at [illegible]c. Oats at [illegible]c. Rye at $1 [illegible].

MONETARY.

Trade in financial circles has been, during the day, unenlivened by any momentous operations of activity. Calls for loans have not been pressing enough, as yet, as to present further accommodation under good collaterals. The downward tendency of gold has precipitated this article on the market in large quantities. Borrowers obtain all the funds they need at nine to fifteen per cent.

Exchange is in fair demand, but no pressing need can be noticed. Rates firm at fifty cents premium.

Some inquiry has been made for local stocks and bonds. A few transfers only have taken place. Governments have been offered in small quantities, but no buyers on the market.

Gold to-day was as follows: Opened on the street, at 9:30 A. M. [illegible]; [illegible]; at 1:30, [illegible]; at 2:30, [illegible]; and closed on 144.

[Corrected by Morton, Galt, & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street.]

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	[illegible]	146
Silver dollars	14[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver ½s and ¼s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver dimes and half dimes	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Five-twenties 1862	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
Five-twenties 1864	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
Five-twenties 1865	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Five-twenties 1865	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Five-twenties 1867	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Five-twenties 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific R.R. 1st mort. bonds	[illegible]	102

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

NOTE—Our quotations are the wholesale prices, the lowest figures being strictly the cash rates. At small orders are a fraction higher, while general orders, with the cash, are billed at the inside rates.

BAGGING—We note a fair demand for No. 1 in bales, and quote sales at 27@28c in lots.

BAGS—We quote new gunnies, 2 bush, at 21@22c; resewed, [illegible]c. Hemp bags, 2 bush, [illegible]c, and [illegible]c as to quality. Cotton, 2 bush, [illegible]c, and 2½ bush, [illegible]c, all to [illegible]. Burlaps, [illegible].

BRAN, &c.—We note sales of bran at $[illegible] per ton. Shorts and ships [illegible] range from $[illegible] per ton, and middlings [illegible].

BARLEY AND MALT—Supplies light and spring barley is irregular, the ruling rates ranging from [illegible]; fall barley $[illegible]; and seed barley $[illegible]. We quote malt [illegible] above the rates.

BALE ROPE AND TWINE—We hear of no leading transactions in bagging except of small orders at [illegible]. We quote Kentucky hemp bagging [illegible]; [illegible] in Kentucky at [illegible]; Rope, hand made, [illegible]; machine made, [illegible]. Baling twine, [illegible]; sewing twine, [illegible]. Small sales machine bale rope at [illegible].

IRON TIES—We note a fair demand, with sales in small lots at 7c; round lots to dealers at [illegible].

COTTON—Market bare of middlings, and a meagre stock of other qualities on hand, and we quote [illegible] for ordinary to middling.

CANDLES—Demand limited, with sales of bolted [illegible] per bush, and $1 [illegible] packed.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—Stocks fair, and round lots offered at [illegible] below our rates. We quote light sales at [illegible] No. 500 yarns at [illegible]; per dozen, [illegible]. We quote carpet chain, candlewick, and cotton twine at [illegible]; small sales at [illegible].

COAL—The stocks are moderate and Pittsburg afloat, in barges, is quoted at 14c. Retail rates at [illegible] per bushel, or [illegible] per cart-load of 25 bushels, delivered. Pomeroy to boats afloat at 14c.

CHEESE—Stock light and Western Reserve and Hamburg nominal at [illegible]c. We quote factory at [illegible], pine-apple at [illegible], and Blue grass at [illegible].

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Green apples [illegible] per bbl. Dried apples nominal. Dried peaches [illegible]. Butter fresh scarce at [illegible] per pound for country, and [illegible] for choice Western Reserve. Beans—white nominal at $[illegible] per bushel. Eggs, fresh-packed, at [illegible] per dozen and [illegible] loose. Feathers, prime lots [illegible]. Ginseng [illegible]. Flaxseed at the outside at $[illegible]. Timothy new crop [illegible]; clover [illegible] per pound. Honey, fair to choice [illegible] per pound. Beeswax [illegible] per lb.

[illegible]—Trade moderately active, with fair stocks on hand, and we quote domestic, heavy brown [illegible], standard [illegible], other qualities from [illegible] according to weight and width, prints [illegible].

FREIGHTS—We quote to New Orleans at [illegible] per hundred, as to classification. All rail rates East to New York are at [illegible] per hundred for 4th class, [illegible] per bbl for flour, and $1 [illegible] per hundred for cotton uncompressed, and to Boston [illegible] per hundred.

FISH, &c.—New mackerel we quote No. 1 medium per bbl $[illegible]; and in kits $[illegible]; No. 2 medium [illegible]; large [illegible]; and in kits [illegible]; No. 3 [illegible], new, [illegible] per bbl, and in kits at [illegible].

FRUITS—Foreign fruits are scarce. We quote of lemons at [illegible] per box to dealers.

FLOUR—The demand to-day was confined chiefly to the better grades of flour. Sales of [illegible] brands at [illegible]. We quote in lots, 1 store, as follows: Fine flour $[illegible]; superfine [illegible]; extra $[illegible]; extra family $[illegible]; A. No. 1 at $[illegible]; and fancy brands $[illegible]. Rye flour is in fair request, with sales at $[illegible] for No. 2 and No. 1.

GRAIN—We hear of no sales of wheat, although the receipts are large; but quote prime red from wagons, at $[illegible] per bushel, white [illegible]; inferior lots range from $[illegible]. White corn is held at $[illegible], in store, though in moderate demand, with a sale of [illegible] bushels shelled, in bulk, at [illegible]. Oats are in fair local demand, with a sale in store of [illegible] bushels, in bulk at [illegible] and [illegible] in sacks. Rye is quoted firmer and higher, with a sale of 500 bushels from store at $1 [illegible] for choice. Prices range from $1 [illegible] store and buyers paying $1 [illegible].

GROCERIES—Dealers have established a decline in refined sugar, with but a light inquiry for raw, and we note a sale of [illegible] hhds refined hard [illegible]. A sale of 75 bags Rio coffee, fair to prime, at [illegible]; Laguayra [illegible]; Java prime, [illegible]; and Mocha [illegible]; small orders [illegible] advance. Sugar—raw; we quote Porto Rico as follows: Fair [illegible]; prime [illegible], and choice [illegible], in lots; Cuba raw, in lots, at [illegible], small sales at [illegible] advance on hhds. Refined sugar [illegible] hard standard, at [illegible]; small sales at [illegible]; soft refined at [illegible], as to grade, and small sales at [illegible]. Eastern sirups [illegible] per gallon as to quality and package. Rice, Louisiana, in package, [illegible]; Carolina, in tierces, at [illegible]; small sales at [illegible]. Plantation molasses very scarce at [illegible] per gallon.

HAY—Demand moderate, and we quote timothy round lots prime at $[illegible] per ton on the wharf and $[illegible] in store.

HOPS—We quote nominal rates at [illegible] as to quality.

HIDES—We quote [illegible] for green salted and [illegible] for dry salted; flint hides [illegible], and green from butchers [illegible].

HEMP—The market is poorly supplied, and quotations of undressed nominal at $[illegible] per ton.

LEAD AND SHOT—We quote best bar lead at [illegible] per pound. Shot, patent $[illegible] and buckshot $[illegible] per bag.

ONIONS—We quote the range of the market at $[illegible] per bbl, as to size, etc.

OILS—We quote lard oil, No. 1, at $1 [illegible] per gallon, and No. 2 at $1 [illegible]; strictly pure $1 [illegible]. Carbon or coal oil at [illegible]c. Linseed oil in lots at $1 [illegible], small sales at $1 [illegible] per gallon.

POTATOES—Dull and firm with a sale of 200 bbls, packed, at $2 [illegible] per bbl; sales from wagons, loose, at [illegible].

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market was lower this evening, with a sale of 50 bbls mess pork at $29, retail lots at $29.50. Bulk meats are quiet, as follows: Shoulders 12½@13c, clear ribbed sides 16@16½c, and clear sides 16½c, loose. Bacon is a little lower with small sales including 50 casks, as follows: Shoulders 14½c, clear ribbed sides 18½c, and clear sides 18½c, all packed. Plain hams, canvas, 18@19c, and fancy sugar-cured 20@21c, packed in tierces. Breakfast bacon, in canvas, sugar cured at [illegible]c, loose, and [illegible]c packed. Lard in tierces we quote prime pork-house at 18@18½c, and in kegs at [illegible]c. Other qualities at lower rates.

RAGS—Buyers at [illegible]c for choice cotton, and 4½c for fair lots; mixed [illegible]c. Woolen rags 1 to 4c per lb.

SALT—Stocks light, and prices advanced to the following rates for Ohio river and Kanawha. For bbls of 7 bushels $[illegible], and per bbl of 280 pounds net at $[illegible], or [illegible]c per bushel, or [illegible] per bbl of 280 lbs.

TALLOW—We quote country-rendered at 10@11c, city-rendered 11½c, and rough tallow grease at 7½@8c, buying rates. Sales at rendered at [illegible].

WOOL—The market is more active and, buyers quote as follows: Clothing wool, unwashed, [illegible]c; combing [illegible], and tub washed [illegible]c.

WHISKY—The demand continues fair for all parties, with a sale of 50 bbls one year old copper [illegible], at $[illegible], and a sale of 25 bbls at [illegible] in bond at [illegible].

RAILROAD FREIGHTS SOUTH—These are reduced rates, and are far cheaper and quicker than the sea and river routes to Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, and Augusta.

	1st class.	2d.	3d.	4th
Atlanta and Rome	$1 71	1 45	1 18	91
Augusta	2 15	1 74	1 42	1 08
Macon	2 05	1 73	1 41	1 02
Columbus	2 17	1 73	1 42	1 08
Montgomery	2 17	1 73	1 42	1 06
West Point	2 07	1 70	1 41	1 06
Knoxville	1 23	1 06	90	74
Charleston	2 36	1 77	1 25	94
Eufaula			1 [illegible]	
Fort Gaines			1 [illegible]	
Georgetown			1 [illegible]	
Milledgeville	2 08	1 [illegible]	1 46	1 [illegible]
Wilmington	2 36	1 77	1 [illegible]	[illegible]

Bacon to Eufaula, Fort Gaines and Georgetown is taken at $1 [illegible] per 100 pounds, and to the other new points as fourth-class freights.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

The offerings and receipts continue light, and with the stocks that the assortments and stocks in hands of dealers are equally small, excepting in the hands of manufacturers. The latter, however, are complaining with an increasing inquiry for wrappers and good manufacturing leaf. In the breaks to-day there was a hogshead of Hart county medium bright wrapper, which sold for $[illegible]. All good tobacco, of whatever grade offered, finds ready sale, as the present supply is inadequate to the demand.

Sales at auction warehouses of 65 hhds, rejections [illegible] hhds. Prices ranging as follows: [illegible].

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Money easy at 3@4 per cent on call. The movements of money from New England and Philadelphia to this city offsets, to some extent, shipments now making to the West, estimated at $1,000,000 this week.

Sterling firm at 109@109¼, while 109½ is asked by some bankers. Demand from importers increasing.

Gold without material change, but more active and strong; opened at 143¾, fell to 143, advanced to 144½, and closed at $144@144¼.

Governments dull and without decided change, closing weak.

Coup. '81	114 @114¾	Coup. '65 new	108¼@108⅜
Coup. of '62	113 @113¼	Coup. '67	108¼@108⅜
Coup. of '64	109 @109¼	Coup. '68	108¼@108⅜
Coup. of '65	111 @111¼	10-40s	104¼@105

State bonds more active and higher.

Missouris	92¾@93	Old N. Carolina	72
Old Tenn's	68 @68¼	New Va's	[illegible]@55
New Tenn's	66¼@66¾		

Stocks unsettled to-day by heavy sales of Rock Island yesterday evening, stated at 16,000 shares, by Mr. Woodward to Mr. Tobin and two other heavy speculators. The latter is said to have been a heavy seller at high rates, while the former is supposed to have the stock on hand. The market declined generally but closed steady, though very dull at a slight advance from the lowest point.

Express shares firm.

Miscellaneous shares dull.

The following were the closing prices at 5½ P. M.:

Canton	48	do pref'd	131
Cumberland	29 @ 30	Mich. C	117 @118
Quicksilver	22½@ 23	Mich. S	85 @ 85½
Pacific Mail	102 @102¼	Ill. Cen	141
W. U. T.	34 @ 34¼	Pittsburg	87 @ 87¼
N. Y. C.	126½@126⅝	Toledo	102 @102¼
Erie	45 @ 46	R. I.	103 @103¼
Erie pref'd	[illegible] @ 71	Northwestern	83 @ 83¼
Hudson	[illegible]	do pref'd	84 @ 84¼
Reading	92½@ 92¾	Ft. Wayne	110 @110¼
C. & M.	55 @ 55¼	H. & Erie	22 @ 24
Wabash	55 @ 55½	Terre Haute	46 @ 47
do pref'd	71	Terre H. pref'd	[illegible]
St. Paul	79 @ [illegible]	C. C. & I.	[illegible]
St. Paul pref'd	88 @ 89	Ashtabula	100
C. & Alton	142	D. & S. City	[illegible]

Express shares:

Wells	35 @ 35½	U. S	41
American	41 @ 41½	Merchants	22 @ 23½
Adams	48½@ 49		

Mining shares dull.

Smith & P.	135	Montana	47

No quotations from Boston to-day.

SUB-TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts at the sub-treasury	$2,011,01[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Balance	87,812,[illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL
For Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE
For Henderson	MORNING STAR
For White River	TEMPEST
For Cairo	TENNESSEE
For St. Louis	HAVANA
For Memphis	[illegible]

BOATS IN PORT.

City Wharf—Falls City, Bermuda, Nora, Tempest, Trade Palace.

Portland Wharf—Pink Varble Tennessee.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin.	Maj. Anderson, Cin.
Jas. L. Graham, Madison.	Rose Hite, Madison.
Albion, Pomeroy.	J. V. Pratt, Vevay.
Champion, Cin.	

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin.	Maj. Anderson, Cin.
Rose Hite, Madison.	Jas. L. Graham, Madison.
Blue Wing, No. 2, Jeff.	J. V. Pratt, Vevay.
Champion, Memphis.	

THE RIVER.

Rose a few inches yesterday, and at night stood [illegible] feet 8 inches full in the canal, and 4 feet 5 inches in the pass. The state of the water at other points is given in our dispatches.

THE WEATHER

was clear and cool yesterday. At night the barometer stood at 29.75 and the thermometer at 55°.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Special Dispatches to the Louisville Journal.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.

The Monongahela river has risen 25 inches in 24 hours and steadily rising at the rate of one inch an hour. There is a prospect of a coal barge rise. There was quite a flood in the Youghiogheny river yesterday.

The tested boiler was again tested yesterday afternoon at the yard of Messrs. Carroll & Snyder. The test was satisfactory. The packing gave way after standing a pressure of [illegible] pounds to the square inch. No pressure great enough has been able to burst the boiler. The plates were found to be expanded two inches during the trial. This shows what an immense pressure they will withstand. If having those been held that steel would not suit for boilers, yet being sufficiently tenacious, but experiments have demonstrated the utility of the same.

Weather rainy in the forenoon and clear in the afternoon.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.

The weather is clear and warm. The river is rising slowly.

The Rubicon departed at 10 A. M., and the Kellogg and barges at 5 P. M. for Madison.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 4.

The river is rising again. There is three feet on Harpeth Shoals. The weather is warm and dry.

The Ida Hughes arrived from Cairo.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 4.

The weather is clear and pleasant. The river has risen [illegible] inches.

Port list: Morning Star 12 last night from [illegible]; Clarksville, 1 A. M.; Cumberland, [illegible]; Samuel J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati; Pat Rogers, [illegible]; Ben Franklin, 4 P. M. [illegible] to Eastport, all with fair packet trips.

PORT ITEMS.

—The good boat Tennessee will leave the Portland wharf to-day at 5 P. M. positively taking freight for Cairo and all reshipping points beyond. She received yesterday a good [illegible] freight and will receive enough to-day to make a full cargo. The Tennessee has superior cabin accommodations, and is commanded by a clever gentleman—Captain Geo. D. Williamson. Mr. L. G. Donnelly is clerk. She will make a quick trip this time in order to connect with the Belle Lee on the next trip, and the Lee leaves Cairo for the Lower Mississippi on the 15th inst.

—The steamer Havana will arrive from Cincinnati to-day and depart in the afternoon for St. Louis. She is a good boat and well officered. The only chance for St. Louis now: give her a "hist."

—The Talisman is announced for Memphis to-day.

—The Tempest will probably get off for White river to-day.

—The two Generals are the [illegible] Morning Star is the [illegible] packet.

—The Champion was lightening over Portland [illegible] last night. She had a huge barge and the biggest trip of the season.

—The Blue Wing No. [illegible] having finished putting up her new chimneys, was towed over to Jeffersonville yesterday to await water in the Kentucky river.

—The towboat Albion, with a heavy barge load to pig iron, arrived from Pomeroy yesterday. She waits to take a tow of empty barges back.

—The Henderson packet Rose Hite was well loaded yesterday when she left.

Portland wharf was the scene of about all the business that was transacted at this point yesterday.

The Charleston and barges passed down late night before last.

—The Lewis barge was taken through the canal late night before last. She had a paying trip.

—Mr. Lou Wharton showed us several ears of corn yesterday from a farm up the river about four miles, which were fifteen inches in length and eleven in circumference. He says all of his are the same kind. Tall corn that.

—The Fra No. 2 will be down Tuesday for Red river direct.

—The Webb got a hole knocked in her hull going and was [illegible] towing [illegible].

—The [illegible] of the Fra No. 2, which has been converted into a barge, and which was towed down from Madison by the Lenora a few days ago, was inspected yesterday, and the agent of the Board of Underwriters, Mr. Shaler, has crossed her out. She's too "rutted."

—A good steamboatman who is going to go to the business of raising game chickens, [illegible]. "Ever try 'em?" don't take 'em like they do Brady's.

—Our dispatches report the probability of a coal boat rise at Pittsburg.

—Captain Charles Muhlenberg has purchased the line sidewheel Major Anderson, from the Louisville Mail Company and will introduce her in the Wheeling and Cincinnati trade in place of the Putonian as soon as there is sufficient water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Silver Spray goes on the Marine Ways for complete repairs for the fall trade to New Orleans.

—Mr. Stevens, of Smith, were [illegible] reported purchaser of one third of the steamer Newsboy for $[illegible].

—Captain Nell is running a barge between Wheeling and Steubenville, using horses as the motive power.

—Connett & Bro., of Madison, are engaged in preparing the papers for patents on Captain De Haven's new boats.

—The New Orleans papers announce that Captain T. P. Leathers, of the Vicksburg packet Gen. Quitman, has discharged from employment on his steamer all persons not members of the Democratic party; whereupon a meeting is held at Point Coupee, and it is stated, that, whereas it has become the settled policy of the Democracy of this State not to give employment or support of any kind to members of the radical party," resolved "that thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Captain T. P. Leathers, of the Gen. Quitman, for being the first among steamboatmen to take this important step, which is calculated to contribute largely to the success of the Democratic party in this state.

Memphis is trying to purchase the Cairo docks. John H. Hartley, from the Memphis City Council, in Liverport, says: "We have conversed with the stockholders on the subject of purchase, and report that the whole of said stock cannot be purchased, but that one-half of the same can be taken at the full value of $[illegible], said half being $[illegible]; one-half of said amount in cash, the balance in three and six months. But from this we infer that in case this amount cannot be taken, it will not prevent the docks from being here if the citizens of Memphis will contribute the third of the value in stock, as above. And we would here remark that it would be the best paying investment in our opinion, that could be selected. We have not only inspected the quality and capacity of the docks, but put ourselves to some trouble to ascertain the estimated value from others, who, from their advantages in that particular business stand in better condition to judge than we, and from all that we could see and learn, we are not prepared to say the amount is unreasonable, but, on the contrary, are of the opinion that they could not be built for the amount."

OUR EXCHANGES.

—The Memphis Bulletin presents the following [illegible]:

ARRIVED.
None.
DEPARTURES.
None.
IN PORT.
None.

The river was falling again yesterday morning, both last and heavy, the day remained cloudy until sunset, when a welcome break in the dull pall gave sight of the blue sky at the West and as we write, the stars are peeping out, and "the bright moonlight is beaming." Our port list, under its three heads, contains but a repetition of the same word, "none." Larry Harmstead sat in his wharfboat gazing at the unoccupied landing, the wild waste of waters, and the picturesque sandbanks opposite Hopefield, pathetically wondering what this world is coming to, anyhow." A party of "river men" were playing at cards in a shed, for some buttons of that kind poetically known as "sleeper's"—and that was all. No boats—no freights—no life—no anything at all—know nothing."

—The St. Louis Republican says:

The steamers Belle of Alton, Adam Jacobs and Belle Memphis, of this port, are running under the restraints of a system inviting passengers and the arrangement in each case is pronounced eminently satisfactory. We venture the prediction that within a few years the old system will have been altogether discarded on the Western and Southern rivers. We learned yesterday that one of the oldest lines running North from here, the managers of which have been figuring on the new system for some days, and contemplate its introduction at an early day upon all of their steamers. The managers referred to have come to the conclusion that it is the proper thing, and believe that it will before long be universal. It is an economical measure to passengers, as well as the steamboat owner, and its simplicity is another great recommendation. It will hardly be denied that Mr. John A. Scudder, Secretary of the Memphis Packet Company, was ahead of all in advocating a change to the new system. But for his sagacity and urgent advocacy of the system might have been deferred to future years. The City of Cairo, when next she departs, will have a restaurant on board, and every packet of the Memphis line will be similarly victualed as speedily as convenience will permit.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The opening lecture at the Louisville Female College on Monday next, at 10 A. M., will be on the question, "What ought young ladies to learn, and how learn it?" See advertisement.

☞ All the latest styles in hats and caps now ready at J. M. Ladd's, No. 56 Main street, south side, between Second and Third. The London, Sure Pop, Vetries, Campaign, Jefferson, and many other new styles just received. Also the fall style silk and cassimere hat. Remember the place—No. 56 Main street, south side, between Second and Third. se5 d2

☞ Boyd's Louisville Commercial College, the oldest business college in the State, commences its twenty-sixth annual night school on Monday, the 7th. se5 d4

☞ To learn book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, telegraphing, &c., go to J. J. Boyd's Louisville Commercial College, either day or night, where you will receive the tuition of practical instructors. se5 d4

☞ Book-keeping and its collateral sciences are taught at J. J. Boyd's Louisville Commercial College, from actual business records and upon actual business principles. se5 d4

☞ Morris, Southwick, & Co., sell at auction, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, two elegant family dwellings, located on the north side of High street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. See auction column.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Auburn, N. Y., has discovered a "Permanent Cure for Catarrh" that is relieving thousands who had become discouraged with using snuffs and caustic solutions. It is sold by druggists. d&w

Wanted.

A Cook and a Nurse.

A good cook, who is sober, industrious, and tidy, and a nurse who has had experience in the care of young children, will find permanent situations by applying at 190 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. No negroes need apply. s3dtf

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!—The price of billiards at Marble Hall Saloon, 105 Fifth street, will be fifteen cents per game (day time) until October 1st, 1868.

s3-d3t THOS. E. FIELDS.

Attack and Defence.

The moment that disease is developed, the vital forces are arrayed against it. In order that they may conquer, reinforce them with Radway's Ready Relief. Nature, thus assisted, will be enabled to repel the first assaults of fever and to triumph over pain. A single dose of the Relief will prevent a long and dangerous illness, if administered early enough.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. a31 d6

NAZARETH ACADEMY, NEAR BARDSTOWN. Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 7, 1868. a19 d3w

To the Ladies.

Initial stamping free,
Monograms made to order,
Note and Wedding invitations,
Cards printed and engraved, at

a1-dtf W. SCOTT GLORE'S.

☞ Cholera always excites alarm, but the Dysentery now prevailing carries off annually far more victims than the cholera. Happily the DYSENTERY can always be mastered. Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific for Dysentery leaves nothing to be desired. It is simple, pleasant, prompt, and reliable, always infallible. Sold by all druggists, price 25 cents per box, 6 boxes $1 25. Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co. 562 Broadway, New York. a31d6

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

A convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Kentucky will be held at Greenville, Muhlenburg county, on Thursday, the 1st day of October next.

ROBT. T. GLASS,
Chairman of District Committee.
HENDERSON, Aug. 25, 1868. a29d&w

Paschall House Drawing.

The distribution of a half million dollars' worth of property in this grand scheme will take place at St. Louis, October 8, 1868. Only 32,000 certificates were left to be disposed of on the 1st of July out of 100,000. The time now given is simply sufficient for the managers and their agents to distribute this balance among the people at large. The drawing will come off during the week of the great fall fair at St. Louis, when the the city will have forty-five or fifty thousand visitors, which will be an immense advantage to the Association in clearing off every certificate. Judge Lanham, Colonel Alex Kelsey, Captain John King, Captains Dan and Bart Able, and all members of the Association, pledge the public their personal word of honor that the drawing shall come off at that time. And to theirs I add the pledge of my humble name.

Certificates, as usual, to be had at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner of Third and Jefferson, and Willard Hotel.

Respectfully, W. H. RHEA.

WHAT THE LOUISVILLE PRESS SAYS.

An announcement to the public, and particularly to the ticket-holders in the Paschall House drawing, appears in the JOURNAL this morning. We regard the postponement as a favorable symptom, and when we announced it several weeks ago we meant no discredit to the scheme. On the contrary, the determination to sell *all* the tickets is a guarantee of perfect fairness, and an actual protection to every ticket-holder. In addition to this, it should be stated that Major W. H. Rhea, the general agent in this part of the country, is as reliable as the State bank. We have shown our confidence in the drawing by investing in it, and have no hesitation in commending it to our readers.—*Louisville Journal, July 18th.*

Captain W. H. Rhea has again opened the campaign for the State of Kentucky in the Paschall House drawing. He proffered to return the money to all dissatisfied parties, but few availed themselves of the offer. The management, in postponing the drawing, pursued the only safe and wise course, and we have unwavering confidence in the integrity of those conducting the enterprise, as well as Captain Rhea's, whose reliability we readily vouch for.—*Louisville Courier, July 17th.* jy21 eodtt

Excelsior!

We stated some time ago that the registered letters received by the JOURNAL through the post-office exceeded those received by all its city contemporaries put together. During the month of August, just ended, the disproportion was much greater. The following is a correct transcription from the official record of registered letters from the first of August to the first of September, inclusive:

Journal	**119**
Courier	**15**
Democrat	**3**

We can offer no better guarantee for the accuracy of the record of our business which we have made from time to time and the extracts we have given now and then from our business correspondents, than the above showing. The registered letters quoted brought us an average of two hundred new subscribers a-day, footing up to nearly six thousand during the month. The tide still flows in upon us, and if it continues during the season we shall be able to offer the merchants of Louisville before the first of January a medium of communication with the South and Southwest which will save the need and the cost of drumming.

Fontaine F. Bobbitt's Appointments.

Fontaine F. Bobbitt, of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, the renowned Cicero of the mountains, the Puffendorf of the Stanford *Banner*, the George Francis Train of Kentucky, will address his fellow-citizens upon national politics at the following times and places, to-wit:

Frankfort, Franklin county, Kentucky, Saturday September 5th.
Louisville, Kentucky, Monday, September [illegible].
Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Wednesday September 9th.
Lebanon, Kentucky, Friday September 11th.
Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Kentucky, Monday, September 14th.
Liberty Meeting-house, Pulaski county, Kentucky, Wednesday, September 16th.
Dallas, Pulaski county, Kentucky, Thursday, September 17th.
Somerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky, Monday, September 28th.
Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky, Monday, October 19th.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. A special invitation is extended to the ladies.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Monsieur and Madame Mueller, teachers of dancing from the Royal Academy of Paris, have located permanently in Louisville, and will shortly open a first-class Parisian Dancing Academy, due notice of which will be given. Addresses will be received at their residence and private dancing academy, No. 200 Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. s3-d3t

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, & CO,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants & Bankers,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
29 d&wly NEW YORK

STEAMBOATS.

For Evansville, Paducah, and Cairo.
TENNESSEE, GEO. A. WILLIAMSON, Master. Will leave on SATURDAY, the 5th of September, at 5 P. M., from the City Wharf.
sep4 T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
TENNESSEE, GEO. A. WILLIAMSON, Master. Will leave as above on SATURDAY, September 5, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
sep4 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo Memphis and New Orleans.
BELLE LEE, [illegible] Master. Will leave for New Orleans from Cairo September 15th, on arrival of trains from Memphis September 15th. For freight or passage apply on board or to
sep2 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
BELLE LEE.
A. McGILL, Master
A. MARTIN, Clerk
Will leave Cairo as above on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th, and Memphis THURSDAY, September 17th, on arrival of the trains from the East and North. Passage and rooms can be secured by applying to
T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

Memphis and White River Independent Packet
DES ARC.
JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Master.
JOS. ELLIOTT and MAT. A. [illegible], Clerks.
Leaves Memphis for White river and way points every THURSDAY at 5 P. M. Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers at lowest rates. Apply to
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent,
aug28 lm No. Fourth st., below Main.

Memphis, White River and Little Rock United States Mail Line.
TRI-WEEKLY.
The splendid sidewheel passenger steamers LIBERTY No. 2, COMMERCIAL, and MAY FLOWER, leave Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M., for all points on White river, connecting at DeVall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs.
Time from Memphis to Little Rock 48 hours. Freight receipted through to all points on the above line.
au22 d3m JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

The Harbor-boat W. J. May.
Having purchased the tug W. J. MAY, she is now held in readiness for business in the harbor at all times, night and day. Orders left at Captain Pink Varble's office will receive prompt attention. R. C. VARBLE.
a11 dtf

MARION COUNTY FAIR!
BEGINS SEPTEMBER 15, AND CONTINUES FIVE DAYS.
THE premium list is the most liberal ever offered by any association in Central Kentucky. We have a splendid trotting track and offer liberal premiums for fast horses. One premium each for four days.
Our hotel accommodations are first-class. There will also be an abundance to eat and drink on the fair-grounds for ten thousand visitors.
Special trains will run from Louisville, Crab Orchard, and Lancaster daily.
sep5 eodm JOSEPH SPALDING, President.

KRAUSHAAR & CO.'S
Latest Improved and Most Perfect
AGRAFFE PIANOS,
"The Piano that everybody likes."
For sale by LOUIS TRIPP,
je4 eodm s. 92 and 94 Jefferson st.

A SHOUT FOR
SEYMOUR AND FOR BLAIR,
A splendid Campaign Song by J.W. Parson,
Price [illegible] cts.
"THE TRIBUTE,"
By Leo Wheat, the [illegible] beautiful song of the day. [illegible] cts.
Just published by LOUIS TRIPP,
je22 eodm 92 and 94 Jefferson st.

JENKINS' TONIC.
THE reason why the Elixir of Bark and Iron with Phosphorus, known as JENKINS' TONIC, is in such great demand, is simply because it is a very superior medicine, and gives universal satisfaction both to Physician and Patient. It is advertised not for the purpose of exaggerating its qualities, but solely to call the attention of the community to a good thing. The advertisement claims for it no more than it merits and what is accorded to it by the profession and the public.
This Tonic is for sale by
THOS. K. JENKINS & CO.,
Druggists, &c.,
Corner Third and Walnut streets,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE INSTITUTE,
61 West Walnut Street,
Between Second and Third, north side.
THE ensuing semi annual session (the forty-fifth) will commence on Monday, September 7, 1868.
In this establishment the most thorough and efficient instruction is imparted in every branch of useful, ornamental, and classical education. The most careful attention will be given to those desirous of acquiring the Ancient or Modern Languages. To those commencing Music daily lessons will be given. Lessons in Drawing and Painting in water colors, pastel, and oil for those not members of the Institute on Wednesdays and Saturdays as usual. Prof. C. PERKINS, A. M.
[illegible] Principal.

UNIVERSITY of LOUISVILLE.
Law Department.
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.
HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D.,
Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
HON. W. F. BULLOCK,
Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
HON. HENRY J. STITES,
Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.
The Twenty-third Session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.
Communications should be addressed to Professor Pirtle, Louisville, Ky.
JAMES GUTHRIE,
President of the University of Louisville.
jyl eodtse3

HULL RISKS.
To Steamboat Captains and Owners.
AGENCY HOME INSURANCE CO.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Cash Assets - - $1,619,000.
POLICIES issued on Steamboat Hulls and appurtenances navigating the Western rivers at current rates; also Cargo shipments upon the same.
Apply to BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Agent,
au eodim 142 West Main st., Louisville.

Instruction on the Piano-Forte.
PROFESSOR F. C. STERNBERG begs leave to announce to his patrons and friends that his next term of private instruction on the Piano will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868. Having limited the number of his pupils to twenty four, he can receive only a few more, and requests those who will favor him with their patronage to make an early application. For terms and other particulars address him per P. O. Box 460 or care of D. P. Faulds, Esq.
au1 eod3*

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE,
Corner of Fourth and Green sts.
Saturday, September 5, 1868,
AND EVERY EVENING,
ZORASTRE
OR, THE DWELLERS OF THE SEA.

Dancing.
MR. WASTELL'S ACADEMY will open on Friday next, September 11 1868. Hours for Tuition—Fridays, from 3 to 5; Saturdays, from 10 to 12, and from 3 to 5. Terms per quarter $12, payable in advance. s3 d6

Simpson County Fair,
TO BE HELD AT FRANKLIN, KY.,
Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, 1868.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS & VISITORS.
THE association informs the public that arrangements have been made with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by which a train will be run during the Fair from Bowling Green via [illegible] to Franklin, morning and evening, at ONE [illegible] FARE for the round trip. All interested are stated [illegible] will be charged half fare for the round trip. [illegible] tickets to be had at all stations.
D. A. CALDWELL,
Sec'y Simpson Co. A and M. Association.
Live stock and other property will be charged full rates in going but [illegible] will be returned free upon presentation of a certificate from the Secretary to the Railroad Agent that such property was [illegible] and has not changed owners.
R. [illegible] SALMONS,
Agent L. and N. R. R.

Tenth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
KENTUCKY
State Agricultural Society.
THIS Exhibition will come off on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th days of September, 1868, at the Fair Grounds near this city.
FIRST DAY—Cattle—Short-horns, &c., 14 rings; Alderneys, &c., 5 rings. Fat Cattle, &c., 4 rings. Sheep—Long and Middle Wool, 12 rings; Fine Wool, 4 rings. Hogs 3 Riding Rings, pair of horses or mares in harness.
SECOND DAY—Mules, 3 rings; Thoroughbred Horses, 10 rings; Saddle Horses and Geldings, 14 rings, 2 Sweepstakes and 4 Riding Rings.
THIRD DAY—Carriage and Buggy Horses, 6 rings, [illegible] Horses and Roadsters, [illegible] Geldings for harness, and for saddle and harness combined.
FOURTH DAY—Jacks and Jennies, 5 rings; Sweepstakes, 2 rings. Horses for harness, &c., 3 rings; Sweepstakes in harness, 2 rings.
FIFTH DAY—Draft Horses, 4 rings; Geldings or Mares, 2 rings. Model Horses, 2 rings; Sweepstakes for premium animals, 4 rings.
Power Hall—Containing Implements, Machinery, Carriages, &c.
Floral Hall—Containing Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Canned Fruits, Field Products, &c., below stairs, Quilts, Needlework, Nice Fancies, and Paintings, up-stairs. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. MILLER & SON,
Real Estate Agents,
Sixth, near Main street, east side.
je7 dtf HAMILTON BUILDINGS.

D. G. VENABLE,
Real Estate Agent,
Office in National Hotel Building.
No. [illegible] up stairs, Main st., near Fourth.
REFERENCES—Hon. R. K. White and T. L. Jefferson, Messrs. Patrick Joyes, L. L. Warren, Wm. [illegible], B. Taggard Jas. W. Batchelor, Cashier of Bank Louisville, Ky., and Hon. John M. Harlan. jy4 d4

SALES TO-DAY.
BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO.
TWO ELEGANT HIGH STREET DWELLINGS
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.
ON Saturday, Sept 5, 1868, at 5 o'clock P. M., two very neat Family Dwellings, situated on the north side of High street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Each house contains [illegible] rooms, halls, closets, cellars and gas and water throughout. Each lot is [illegible] feet to a 20-foot alley. These houses were built by Messrs. Monroe & Hatch for their own use, and contain all the modern improvements [illegible] to make them very desirable houses. They command a splendid view of the new bridge and river. As the owners are about removing from the city, they have ordered the sale to be peremptory to the highest bidder.
Terms made known at sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BY CHAS. MILLER & SON.
AT AUCTION.
ON Saturday Afternoon, Sept 5, at 4 o'clock on the premises on Brook street, beyond Broadway, Beargrass Bridge, we will sell, for cash, a TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT. House with four rooms, Cistern and stable. Lot [illegible] feet front by 165 feet deep.

FUTURE SALES.
BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
[illegible] Main street.
Handsome WEST END Property AT AUCTION.
ON Monday, September 7th, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, situated on the South side of Portland Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, we will sell at public auction, one of the most desirable building sites in Louisville. The frontage is on the Avenue, and extends back [illegible] feet to Lytle street. The property will, if desired, be sold in small lots. We will sell the property at private sale to parties desiring to purchase before the day of sale. Terms at sale.
PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
sep4 Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON,
[illegible] Main Street.
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES IN THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE CITY
AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday, September 10, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell one of the most attractive private residences in the city, situated on the north side of Bank street, between Second and Third Cross streets. The lot fronts 100 feet on Bank, and extends back 4[illegible] feet to Lytle street extended, thereby giving two fronts: those grounds are beautifully ornamented with evergreens, fruits, and flowers. The house contains eight very large rooms in the main building, with all necessary back and out buildings. This is probably the best private house in Louisville. The location is one of the best in the western part, and should command the attention of parties seeking a handsome home. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years.
PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
s3 Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Desiccated Mixed Vegetables, and Desiccated Potatoes.
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 24th, 1868.
Will be sold at auction, by C. C. Spencer, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the U. S. Subsistence Depot, No. 21 East Main street, Louisville, Ky., the following Army stores, viz:
About 10 cases of Desiccated Mixed Vegetables. About [illegible] cases Desiccated Potatoes.
The attention of stock raisers, distillers, dairymen, &c., is invited to this sale.
These articles are of great value for feeding stock of all kinds. By being steamed or boiled they make a very desirable food for all kinds of stock—can be used by themselves, or mixed with cut hay, straw, bran, &c. They are very fattening, increasing the milk of cows about [illegible] per cent.
These stores are put up in air tight tin cases, and will keep any length of time and have not been condemned, but are to be sold because they are not required for issue to the army.
These articles can be seen and examined at No. 21 East Main street, Louisville, Ky., from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.
The Desiccated Vegetables cost the Government 21 cents per pound, and the Potatoes [illegible] cents per pound.
M. P. SMALL,
sep4 dts Bvt. Brig. General & C.S.

By Pearson, Meddis, & Ferguson.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BRECKINRIDGE, JACKSON AND HANCOCK STREET LOTS.
AT AUCTION.
ON Saturday September 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., we will sell as follows:
[illegible] feet on Breckinridge, between Preston and Jackson.
[illegible] feet on Breckinridge, between Hancock and Clay.
[illegible] feet on Jackson between Breckinridge and Lampton.
[illegible] feet on Hancock between Breckinridge and Lampton.
The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms liberal and will be made known at sale.
PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON,
s3 Auctioneers.

Commissioner's Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of the Bullitt Circuit Court rendered in the suit of R. F. Samuels's administrator against R. F. Samuels's heirs and creditors, I will sell at the Court-house door, in Shepherdsville, on Monday, 21st Sept. 1868, being county court day, several tracts of land, containing in the whole about [illegible] acres of ground adjoining Shepherdsville on the Bardstown Branch Railroad. A plat and description of the lands will be shown on the day of sale. This sale is on a credit of 6 and 12 months; bonds with interest and lien bonds to have the force of a judgment. The land will be divided to suit purchasers.
W. CARPENTER, Com'r.

STOCK HILL FARM
FOR SALE.
UNDER power vested in me by the will of the late Shelah Waters, I will sell this highly improved and valuable Stock Farm on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868, on the premises.
This farm contains Three Hundred Acres. Over half of the tract is in cultivation, the remainder in timber and blue grass. The farm is level; the arable land is creek bottom; the improvements are fine and valuable; good apple orchard; finely watered, healthy location; in a fine neighborhood, and is situated eight miles east of Lebanon, Wilson county, Tenn., on the Trousdale Ferry Pike.
Terms: One-third cash, and the remainder in one and two years. Possession given the day of sale.
JAS. S. HARRIS,
Executor of S. Waters.
P. S. I will take pleasure in showing this farm to persons who wish to buy. Will sell privately before day of sale.—J. S. H. [illegible]

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of F. [illegible], deceased, are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts immediately. All persons having claims against the estate will also be hereby notified to present them proven according to law. Mr. Matthew Curran will attend to collecting and paying of all grocery bills. He will be found at the store from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] P. M.
JACOB KRAETH,
WM. WHITE,
MATTHEW CURRAN,
JACOB MERKER,
Executors by will.

BANK NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that their regular Annual Meeting for the election of Directors and for general business will be held at the bank on Monday, the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
aus die JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

Louisville Journal.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.,
OF MISSOURI.
FOR CONGRESS,
HON. BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

Democratic Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Oldham.
HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist.—J. M. HODGEN, of Hardin.
2nd Dist.—A. K. BRADLEY, of Hopkins.
3rd Dist.—W. W. SHAW, of Simpson.
4th Dist.—H. H. FIELD, of Bullitt.
5th Dist.—BOYD WINCHESTER, of Jefferson.
6th Dist.—A. R. CUMMINS, of Gallatin.
7th Dist.—G. W. CRADDOCK, of Franklin.
8th Dist.—GARRISON CORNELL, of Estill.
9th Dist.—JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

Kentucky News.

Prosperous times gladden the heart of Owensboro.

A large cotton factory is to be immediately erected in Paducah.

Great preparations are progressing made for the fair at Louisville next week.

The crops of tobacco and corn in Mason and surrounding counties are very good.

Everything in the matter of Paducah railroad connections looks promising.

The display of stock at the Bourbon fair is said to be the finest ever exhibited on the grounds.

A crazy man named Black, formerly from ohio, hang himself at Kenton jail in Covington.

Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau is in Paris, Bourbon county, for the purpose of purchasing fine horses.

Mr. James M. Mitchell, of Mason, has sold 196 acres of blue-grass land to Mr. A. S. Piper for $22,460.

Thomas H. Cortlett, Esq., of Ballard county, is announced as a candidate for Congress from the Paducah district.

Mr. Richard Sharp shipped one hundred barrels of fine Bourbon whisky from Paris, recently, to parties in St. Louis.

Fontaine P. Bobbett, the renowned Cicero of the mountains, will address the citizens of Danville next Monday night.

Major Jere Duncan, of Paris has sold two thoroughbred fillers, aged five and six months, to a gentleman from Virginia, for three hundred dollars apiece.

Mr. Leroy Dobyns, a very old citizen of Mason county, retired to bed a few nights since, but, not rising at his accustomed time the following morning, his friends repaired to his room to awake him, but found that he had quietly passed from sleep to death during the night.

In the crowd at the premium between the cows of George M. Bedford and E. G. Bedford, of Bourbon, and Mr. Wm. Wardwell, of Fayette, at the Bourbon fair the other day, eighteen of the best judges of that section of the State were unable to give a decision, and the stock was finally withdrawn from the ring.

A terrible affray occurred in Crittenden, Grant county, Ky., day before yesterday, in which a number of persons were badly beaten, and a man named Alexander so severely cut with knives that it is thought he will die from the effect of the wounds. The excitement and disorder in the place was so great that a circus company which had arrived there encamped is considerable trouble to exhibit, and came on to Covington.

Southern News.

Hon. B. H. Hill is in Atlanta.

The negroes continue to drill in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga.

Mobile is suffering with the hottest weather of the season just now.

The Trinity river is to be rendered navigable as high up as Dallas, Texas.

The lightning has been very destructive in Chattanooga this summer.

The negroes of the South are rapidly deserting carpet-baggers and scalawags.

The cutting of the new rice crop on the Ogeechee river, Georgia, has commenced.

A wire suspension bridge is to be erected over the Brazos at Waco, Texas.

The Nashville penitentiary has 350 inmates, a majority of whom are negroes.

Sing-ding Bradley is still actively canvassing in Georgia for a seat in Congress.

A five-feet vein of fine coal has lately been discovered in Roane county, Tenn.

The boll worm has utterly devastated the cotton crops in Autauga county, Alabama.

A large number of troops have passed up the Georgia railroad in the past few days.

This year's cotton crop in Alabama will be better and larger than that of last year.

One of the finest plantations on the Arkansas river recently sold for five cents an acre.

A Nashville man has sold over three thousand sayannah badges since the opening of the canvass.

New Orleans merchants insist upon two million bales of cotton as the maximum of production this year.

The Democracy of St. Louis are to have an immense rally and torch light procession on Tuesday night, next.

The St. Louis Street Railway Company has been fined one for not running their cars to the terminus of their road.

A safe in the saloon of Milburn & Walsh, in Nashville, was broken open a few nights ago and robbed of $200.

A bold attempt was made to rob the Nashville post-office a few nights since but the thief was frightened away.

"Hero" Howard's New Orleans ovation consisted of a procession of ten negro boys, led by a fife and two drummers.

Forty or fifty head of cattle have been killed recently by prowling negroes in the vicinity of Nashville. An armed patrol is talked of.

Mr. H. A. Alden, a young man employed in the telegraph office at Mobile, committed suicide a few nights ago by swallowing laudanum.

Alden, the carpet-bag Mayor of Nashville, has been bound over in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court on the charge of forgery.

Gen. Howard is "towering" through the South extensively. He is in Galveston at present and is giving the negroes of that section some sensible advice.

Rice stalks measuring seven feet nine inches in height, and averaging two hundred and fifty kernels to the head have been shown in Savannah (Ga.) editor.

The alleged band of horse thieves in De Soto county, Miss., are said to be honest, hard-working farmers. The evidence to the contrary is the statement of a strolling vagabond.

The body of Elijah Burns, an ex-confederate soldier and a Ku-Klux, was found near Fayetteville, Tenn., a few days ago. He had been hung by his brethren of the Klan for stealing a mule.

Eighteen convicts, while returning from their work, on the railroad near Rome, Ga., a few days since, attacked their guard, disarmed them, and made their escape. Only four were recaptured.

A young bride, whilst visiting a woolen mill near Mexico, Missouri, a few days since, had her clothes caught in the machinery and was dragged along until mangled in a most shocking manner. She only lived about two hours after the accident.

Five negroes confessed in the Albany (Ga.) jail threw a bucket of water in the face of the jailer as he entered their cell a few days since and before he could recover effected their escape. Two of them were shot and, it was believed, seriously wounded.

Radical emissaries recently ordered five hundred negroes to appear at a certain rendezvous near Macon, Georgia, but the white men of the district, having been apprised of the movement, placed themselves in a condition of defense and the negroes prudently refrained from assembling.

A carpet-bagger by the name of John Fleetwood shot and killed a negro in Wilkinson county, Ga., a few days since, and then hired another negro to swear that a Mr. Charles Frazier, a gentleman of irreproachable character, did the shooting. The base trick has been exposed and the instigators are to be court-martialed.

Mr. Henry Nathan, living near Rome, Ga., recently whipped an insolent negress whom he had caught stealing fruit from his orchard. This aroused the ire of some five or six negro men, who proceeded to his residence, armed with guns and pistols, to redress the insult offered to their lordly race; but Mr. N. escaped to town and procured their arrest.

It is stated that the foreign population of the United states are raising a fund for the purchase of a homestead for Gov. Henry A. Wise, in token of their appreciation of his resistance to the proscription of foreigners by the Know Nothing party. About a thousand dollars will be raised in Richmond, and it is intended to purchase a home, stock it well, and settle the old gentleman comfortably for the balance of his days.

Dr. Standiford.

We invite attention to the Card of this sterling Democrat. It will be seen, that, yielding to the declared wishes of his friends, he consents to be a candidate before the Nineteenth-of-September Convention. And a very formidable candidate he undoubtedly will prove.

Dr. Standiford's position as defined in his Card is characteristic of the man. "If nominated and elected," he says, "I pledge myself to use every exertion to promote the interests of my constituents and the welfare of the country, and, if I should not be nominated, to sustain cordially and enthusiastically the choice of the convention." There speaks the true patriot and the manly partisan, and Dr. Standiford is pre-eminently both. Besides, he is personally one of the manliest and the truest of men. Should he be elected, his record beyond dispute would be efficiently and ably represented.

The Georgia Purgation.

The intelligence yesterday from Georgia was received with general if not universal surprise, but certainly in this community with gratification and exultation. All of the unequivocal negroes of the Georgia House of Representatives, twenty-three in number, have been, after several days' discussion, expelled on the ground of "ineligibility." It would seem that negroes must be held to be ineligible to the Georgia Legislature under the present constitution of the State. But how is this? The constitution, under which Georgia is now working or sorely laboring, was framed, or at least it purported to be framed, by the late negro and scalawag convention at Atlanta, though every presumption is that it was actually framed by the radical leaders at Washington and forwarded to Atlanta merely for adoption. Well, can it be a fact that the radical leaders at the capital, who are notoriously in favor of negro supremacy at the South drew up a constitution forbidding negroes to hold seats in the Georgia Legislature? And, if they did, how did it occur that the constitution was adopted by the unanimous vote of the radical members of the convention, including the twenty-three negroes who have just been expelled under it? We do not understand the thing, but, undoubtedly, whatever mystery there is about it will be revealed in a day or two.

The vote for the expulsion of the negroes was eighty to twenty-three. This shows that the whole of the white members of the House, carpet-baggers, scalawags, and all, voted for the expulsion, only the twenty-three negroes themselves voting against it. The most gratifying feature in the case is that it is a direct and unequivocal inauguration of a fierce and relentless conflict, a conflict to the bitter end, between the negroes and the white radicals of the South. The negroes in the discussion gave a solemn warning to the carpet-baggers, saying, "Look out, carpet-baggers," but the warning was unheeded. The cause of the Georgia negroes will be taken up at once by the negroes of all the other Southern States, so that not even South Carolina or Florida can rationally be expected to vote for Grant and Colfax in November. We scorn negro suffrage, but we cannot help rejoicing that the revolting "invention" is so soon returning to "plague the inventors." Of course negro suffrage is destined to be exceedingly short-lived. The radicals themselves will go against it, and the Democrats, without regard to any advantage which they might for a time derive from it, will disdain the thought of supporting it. Negroes and scalawags alike will very soon find themselves in their appropriate positions. God speed the day!

It seems that there are four negroes or supposed negroes in the Georgia House of Representatives, whose cases still remain to be acted on, as they claim to be white men on the ground probably of having a few thin and scattered drops of white blood in their veins. So anxious were they to retain their seats that they all voted for the expulsion of their negro brethren of a somewhat darker hue than themselves. But unquestionably they will have to "tramp." We find a brief history of one of them in the Macon *Journal and Messenger*, and we subjoin it as an amusing though disgusting illustration of that condition of public sentiment that can have secured the election of such a miserable wretch, under the influence of the Meade military government, to the Legislature of a great State that but lately wore proudly the title, "The empire State of the South:"

FYALL AS A WHITE MAN.—A hearty laugh went around town yesterday morning at the pretensions raised in the Legislature by Fyall, who lives in Macon, and is the "Honorable member from Bibb county," that he was a white man, born in Charleston, and of French parentage. He is, according to this, a French gentleman. But this is not exactly so. His biography is briefly as follows:

His father was a Spanish French dancing-master, by the name of Fyall, or Fial, who had been run out of San Domingo for some political rascality, and his mother a negress. He ran away from Charleston on a vessel going to Europe, and some years latter came back as steward of a ship. He was recognized, taken charge of, and sold to Habersham, of Savannah. He was first owned in this city, many years before the war, by Dr. A. S. Thompson, who sold him to Mr. A. Patterson, proprietor of the Georgia bar and billiard saloon, Mulberry street. Patterson had him tending the bar, waiting on the billiard room, and working around the house generally. He seized him missing from the money-drawer, put him in jail, had him thrashed, and sold him to Judge O. A. Lochrane. While he was the servant of the Judge he started a small tinker shop and dead-fall near Rea & Cotton's old corner, on Cotton Avenue, which the police soon discovered to be a receptacle for stolen goods. They turned him out and closed the concern. In a few nights after that the shop was set on fire, and the whole corner burned out. He was strongly suspected of being the incendiary, but no positive proof was obtained against him.

His wife is of the coal-black order. His effort to desert his color will be marked by them. Again is the story of a rain-jackdaw who became disgusted with his own father, stuck some peacock-feathers in its plumage and tried to wing it with those birds. But they soon discovered the imposter and kicked him out. He returned to his old friends and asked them to take him back, very penitently. But they told him he had deserted them to get into higher society, and that they would now have nothing more to do with him.

This is the way the colored people should treat this jackdaw Fyall. The fable fits his case exactly.

We think it much more than highly probable, that, if General Meade, negro as he is in nature, had been in command in Georgia at the time of the "cleaning out of his negro brethren in the House of Representatives, he would have kept them or attempted to keep them in their seats at the point of the bayonet. But Meade, thanks to President Johnson for all the favors that he renders to the country, was in Washington to render an account of himself and his administration. The President, it seems, has still some little power (though very little), and we hope that he will use it upon a nice calculation of the greatest advantage.

A Batch of Lies.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a mess of falsehoods about affairs in Tennessee, which we anticipated and exposed some time ago. It keeps at Nashville a day laborer whose business it is to pound lies out of blocks of stone and to stick them together with radical mud from Brownlow's own dirt shop. For this he is paid his wages, not by the *Gazette*, but by the radical State government. He is, to do him justice, an indefatigable as he is a long-haired artist. On the present occasion his garbage is done up in the shape of a "report" to the Legislature from one of its nosing committees. It is well known that there is not a member of Brownlow's whole band of ruffians who can read and write, much less get up a "report."

Indeed the thing is a hoax, got up by the same correspondent who captured Atlanta, with all the particulars, six weeks before the battle of Jonesboro. The *Gazette* is paid by Brownlow fifty dollars a column for publishing this kind of matter. It is not quite so readable or so remunerative as advertising; but it pays the printer and looks patriotic. Very few people will care to read it, and those who do will not credit it, for it bears in every line the appearance and the spirit of all untruth, blackguardism, and malice.

☞ If General Butler were not the most impudent and shameless man in the country, he would either undertake to disprove the specific and circumstantial statements made by the most respectable and substantial citizens of New Orleans, in regard to his extensive thefts of private property on his own account while he was in that city, or else look out for some big hole in the ground and dwell in it, never more to emerge into the light of heaven. What a disgrace it is to our country that such a being is in Congress! What a blistering infamy it is to the radical party that he is its recognized leader! A party following such a leader deserves to be led by him into the penitentiary.

☞ Radicalism in the South is hung half way up to the clouds with a rope from its own ropewalk.

The New-York Democracy on the Greenback Plank of the Democratic Platform.

The State Convention of the New-York Democracy, which was held at Albany last Wednesday, reaffirmed in its own language, as our readers have seen, the main propositions of the platform of the National Democracy, including the proposition concerning the payment of the public debt, which, it will be remembered, is as follows:

Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, being applied to such payment, and, where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face or where the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Explicit as this language is, there are those who have represented it as equivocal, contending that it admits of the construction that the law under which the five-twenty bonds were issued does in fact provide for their payment in coin, and, consequently, that none of the public debt shall be paid in the lawful money of United States. This view is of course simply absurd. It reduces the resolution not merely to the most despicable of cheats but to downright nonsense. It presupposes that the members of the New-York Convention were both fools and swindlers. Nevertheless, the view has been urged by some, as we have said, and urged, too, as the view of Mr. Seymour himself. This miserable species of trickery has particularly obtained among the Republicans of the West. It however will be apt to obtain no longer anywhere. The action of the State Convention of the New-York Democracy is adapted to put an end to it.

The proposition embraced in the above-quoted resolution this convention reaffirmed in the following resolution:

The payment of the public obligations in strict accordance with their terms, in gold only when gold is nominated in the bonds, and in the lawful currency of the country when coin is not specified.

There is certainly nothing equivocal about this resolution, since no one so much as pretends that in the case of the five-twenty bonds coin is "specified." This resolution at all events is unequivocally greenback, and in this resolution the great Democracy of New York proclaims its construction of the corresponding resolution in the platform of the National Democracy. And on this point who has a better right to speak for Mr. Seymour or is more likely to speak for him with fidelity than the great Democracy of his own State in solemn convention assembled? Nobody, clearly. On this point the voice of the New-York Democracy thus solemnly declared is the voice of Mr. Seymour. It is conclusive. It ends whatever question there has ever been.

We shall see whether or not Western Republicans in the face of this resolution will have the brazen impudence still to represent Mr. Seymour as putting an anti-greenback construction on the greenback plank of the Democratic platform. In other words, we shall see whether or not they will continue to assert that black is white and white is black.

☞ The radicals are everywhere calling aloud upon Congress to assemble during the present month and to adopt new and extraordinary measures for the suppression of the popular power and the stifling of the popular voice in the approaching election. They see that what has been done, though monstrous, is still insufficient for the accomplishment of their purposes. They find it impossible not to understand that a great deal more is necessary. Although the South has been subjected for nearly four years to radical military despotism, to the insolent and outrageous dictation of radical Generals, and to all sorts of infamous aggressions upon every human right, nearly the whole of the Southern States will assuredly vote for Seymour and Blair. Unless even the poor modicum of freedom still left to that most unhappy section shall be swept away within the next two months. And this is the work which the radical party is now desperately urging forward. And Congress, we have hardly a doubt, will attempt the work.

What an acknowledgment is this of the miserable impotence of the radical cause! All the money squandered, all the military power used, all the frauds practiced, all the disfranchisements of white men and enfranchisements of black men, are failures. More villanies are needed, and so more villanies will be forthcoming. But, whatever they may be, will they avail? We believe that they will not. We are deeply confident that they will not. Our trust in the American people is not yet lost. The wrath of the nation is beginning to welter and roar like the ocean in a storm.

The radical leaders seem to have a very imperfect appreciation of the great fact that there is a North as well as a South. They may possibly by legislation silence some of the Southern States in the election, but the Northern States are a mighty tribunal before which they will be held to a more terrible responsibility than they can endure. Let them try as many experiments upon the national patience as they think they can afford.

☞ We recently published accounts of women and children, bare-footed and without husbands and fathers, crossing over the mountains to Kentucky to escape the tyranny and oppression of the accursed Brownlow government. Brownlow doesn't deny the fact of the flight: on the contrary, he admits it but undertakes to vindicate his government by slandering the poor fugitives. He says that the fleeing women, of whom there have been many hundreds, have fled to escape punishment for open concubinage. The vile old hellhound knows that he is a liar and a calumniator. A Governor, who will thus slander by wholesale the women of his own State, deserves to be kicked all the way to the Pacific ocean and then kicked into the middle of it.

☞ General H. E. Payne made a scurrilous speech at Milwaukee on Tuesday night. If he is the General Payne who committed so many outrages at Paducah, Ky., and Tullahoma, Tenn., during the war, we hope that he keeps a vivid recollection of the highly interesting interview that he had with us, when, on account of our exposure of his conduct, he visited us in our office with a couple of pistols protruding extensively from his pockets. Does he retain all his terrible bravery? If he does, whom or what has he found within the last four years to wreak it on?

☞ The editor of the New York *Tribune* says that "the war ended too soon." What a shameful and shameless sentiment to be expressed by an editor, who, three years before the close of the war, earnestly insisted that, unless the general government should conquer the South "within ninety days, it ought to make peace upon the best terms that it could possibly obtain.

☞ The Democrats of Massachusetts have done well in nominating John Quincy Adams for Governor. He bears a grand old name and has done honor to it. He is one of the soundest and ablest statesmen of our time. We do not suppose, however, that he will be elected, his State being one of the very few that are likely to go for radicalism.

☞ Brownlow calls upon the negroes of his State to be ready for fight. He and his black and white militia had better listen to the warnings from Washington. Those warnings come in no questionable tone. The President seems to mean business. And he has sometimes shown himself a very fair business man.

☞ It is stated that General Grant interposed and required his father to discontinue the publication of his life. Then why doesn't the old man publish his own? Is there any young Ulysses to forbid that?

☞ A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, calling himself "John Clerke," closes a radical letter to Frank Blair with the expression, "Time presses and I can't dwell." Certainly, it is high time for him to run away. Good-bye, John.

New Advertisements.

L. L. HYATT from Beale's Branch is a candidate to represent Jefferson county and the First and Second Wards in the Senate of Kentucky. a22dtr

FOR CONGRESS.
BOYD WINCHESTER is a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, subject to a Democratic Convention. 1316

FOR RENT — A Two story brick HOUSE of three rooms and kitchen, on the East side of Eighth street, between Chestnut and Magnolia streets. Apply on the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. se2 d3*

PRICE REDUCED.

OUR custom-ers are hereby notified that we will sell our Universal Type-writing Ink, very popular LONDON PEARL POWDER, hoping thereby to increase its sale. Those who use it find it stronger than any other, hence a less quantity is required, and it is cheaper at the price than any other in this community. Try it. RAYMOND & CO., Fourth st., near Main. se2 d6

To Unknown Friend.

I BELIEVE you are very much mistaken. I HAVE NEVER visited the place except about two years ago. Please tell me what you know about it, or how you procured the information in question by return mail. C. C.

NURSERY STOCK.

A VERY large and fine stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Small Fruits, &c., embracing all the old and new varieties, is that has been pronounced worthy of cultivation by Pomologists, Florists, Gardeners, Nurserymen, Brokers and Planters, at the Cincinnati Nurseries, established in 1846. Catalogues or other information address

R. G. HANCOCK, Proprietor.
se5 d&w1w Columbus, Ohio.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

OFficial information has reached me of the existence of disease, analogous in and in many of its symptoms to, Asiatic Cholera, among the Cattle in Illinois, and perhaps other States. This disease is supposed to have been introduced into those States by the importation of Cattle from the Texas Cattle. It is strongly contagious in its nature, rapid in its progress, defiant of remedial application, and term nating almost invariably in death. Any importation of Cattle from the aforesaid States into this Commonwealth for sale, pasturage, exchange or otherwise, during the prevalence of this contagious and loathsome disease would entail upon the people of this Commonwealth incalculable injury and danger. I therefore feel impelled to use every exertion to prevent so great a misfortune.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor aforesaid, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby forbid the importation of Cattle into this State

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

From any State or locality where such disease is prevalent, and earnestly invoke all the civil officers of this State, and the good and law-abiding people thereof, to see that this inhibition is respected and obeyed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, this 31 day of September, 1868, and in the 77th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor:
SAM. H. CHEROBIE, Secretary of State.
By W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.
se5 d

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

SECURE A HOME IN CALIFORNIA.

THE
Immigrant Homestead Association
OF CALIFORNIA.

Incorporated under the laws of the State November 30, 1867, for the purpose of

Providing Homes for its Members,

And thereby induce emigration.

Capital Stock - - $1,000,000

Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share.

PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately on receipt of the money.

No person allowed to hold more than five shares.

A Circular, containing a full description of the project to be distributed among the stockholders, will be sent to any address upon receipt of stamp to cover return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to immigrate cheerfully furnished upon application for postage.

All letters should be addressed
SECRETARY IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION,
Post-office Box No. 89, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
au25 d2m

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO
Through Line to California,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON THE
5th & 20th of Every Month,
Or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
PASSAGE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For information apply at the Company's OFFICE, No. 128, Agent, Pier 16 North River, N. Y.
W. H. WEBB, Pres't. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres't
No. 6 Exchange Place, New York
mr7 dawly—1cr dem

The Louisville Commercial Agency,
Southwest corner of Main and Fourth sts.,
OVER STORM'S BANK.

IN connection with McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., of New York, and their associate offices, is now open and prepared for business in Louisville, Ky., and the Banks are very respectfully invited to call.

C. SCHICHT, Proprietor.
au26 dtm

CLOSING OUT SALE!
GREAT BARGAINS!

MRS. J. A. BEATTIE will sell RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, &c., for cash, at less than cost, in consequence of ill health, at her residence, Ninth st. Th 3d street. au1 dtm

Kentucky Insurance Company,
Louisville Chancery Court.

The Ky. Insurance Company, pltff., } In Equity.
Osborn, &c., defts. }

NOTICE is hereby given of my appointment as Receiver of the Kentucky Insurance Company, in the above entitled action, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the Kentucky Insurance Company," approved January 28, 1868, and the decree directed as therein, and I have possession of the office, books, accounts, and property of said Company, and to be disposed of under the direction of said Chancellor, and in accordance with said decree.

The following order was this day entered by the Chancellor in said action, viz:

All persons having claims against the Kentucky Insurance Company are required to present the same to the Receiver, on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. All claims not presented as required by law in favor of claims against the said Company, and as required by the rules and regulations of said Court. All other claims must be proven as required by law in favor of claims against the said Company.

The Receiver will publish notice of this order as follows, for one month, in the daily Louisville Courier-Journal, daily Democrat, and will send a copy of such notice to each claimant and creditor as far as known to him."

In pursuance of which I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 1st day of September, 1868.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

"All persons having claims against the Kentucky Insurance Company of whatever kind or nature are hereby notified to present the same to me, at my said Company, or the Receiver herein, on or before the 1st day of December, 1868, or such demands will be forever barred. The books of said Company will be open to me for inspection at my said office for fifty days from this date.

"I am authorized by an order of Court to have an appraisement of losses not a settled before the receivership, and to adjust the same, subject to my approval of the Court.

se5 dtm J. W. BATCHELOR, Receiver.

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NOTICE is hereby given of my appointment as Receiver of the Kentucky Insurance Company, in the above entitled action, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the Kentucky Insurance Company," approved January 28, 1868, and the decree directed as therein, and I have possession of the office, books, accounts, and property of said Company, and to be disposed of under the direction of said Chancellor, and in accordance with said decree.

The following order was this day entered by the Chancellor in said action, viz:

All persons having claims against the Kentucky Insurance Company are required to present the same to the Receiver, on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. All claims not presented as required by law in favor of claims against the said Company, and as required by the rules and regulations of said Court. All other claims must be proven as required by law in favor of claims against the said Company.

The Receiver will publish notice of this order as follows, for one month, in the daily Louisville Courier-Journal, daily Democrat, and will send a copy of such notice to each claimant and creditor as far as known to him."

In pursuance of which I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 1st day of September, 1868, and in the 77th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor:
SAM. H. CHEROBIE, Secretary of State.
By W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.
se5 d

"All persons having claims against the Kentucky Insurance Company of whatever kind or nature are hereby notified to present the same to me, at my said Company, or the Receiver herein, on or before the 1st day of December, 1868, or such demands will be forever barred. The books of said Company will be open to me for inspection at my said office for fifty days from this date.

"I am authorized by an order of Court to have an appraisement of losses not a settled before the receivership, and to adjust the same, subject to my approval of the Court.

se5 dtm J. W. BATCHELOR, Receiver.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SPEER'S
PORT GRAPE WINE,
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes: also excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE
FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated Native Wine is made from the pure juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country, and is highly recommended as a

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect a WINE TO BE RELIED ON. Ask for the genuine Port Grape Wine.

Beware the Speer's Port Grape Wine.

Brooklyn Prisoner find a benefit by its use.

Speer's Wines in hospitals are preferred to other Wines. For Sale by druggists.

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FROM PROFESSOR BLOT,
The successful Lecturer on the Art of Cookery.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1867.

A good dish is often spoiled or rendered unpalatable by the use of a detestably cheap, impure, and deleterious extract. *Great care should be used in selecting the grocer, both in regard to taste and health.*

In answer to inquiries from ladies of my various classes, I now *briefly reply* that I have tried several kinds of flavoring extracts during the last two years of my lectures on cookery, and certainly prefer those prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston. *Use all that's best.*

B. BLOT.

These Extracts are warranted perfectly free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fashionable flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated, that a small quantity only need be used. The price is only ten cents, or less per oz. bottle higher than the common Cooking Extracts now offered for sale, while they are warranted to possess triple strength and perfect purity.

HOTELS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Philadelphia, Pa.,
July 19, 1867.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Mass.
Gentlemen: We have found your Extracts really superior by thorough and exclusive use in our establishment. J. E. KINSLEY & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York,
July 20, 1867.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston:
Gentlemen: We have used your Extracts for several years, and regard them the best in the world.
Yours very respectfully,
HITCHCOCK, BARTLING & CO.

BOSTON, July 23, 1867.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston:
Gentlemen: After a test of years, we pronounce your Extracts superior.
Respectfully yours,
BINGHAM, WESLEY & CO.
Proprietors Revere and Tremont Houses.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, New York,
August 1, 1863.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston:
Gentlemen: Our use of your Flavoring Extracts has proved them very excellent.
Respectfully yours, SPOTTS & HAWKES.

UNION HALL, Saratoga, Aug. 1, 1867.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston:
Gentlemen: We have used your Flavoring Extracts for many years. Others have been tried and found wanting. Your Vanilla we consider "par excellence."
Yours truly, LEELAND BROTHERS,
Proprietors.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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are warranted to Prevent Irregularity and Remove Obstructions from any cause. They are pleasant to take, and harmless to the system at all times.

The above are a form of lozenges can be carried on the person and taken without exposure. Each package is signed by the sole agents, and stamped with their private stamp. Sold by SWEETSER & CO., No. 6 Court street, corner of Tremont, Boston, Mass.
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I hereby inform the public that I have now opened, in connection with my restaurant, a hotel which will be conducted on the European plan. The rooms are well ventilated and elegantly furnished; guests will have the privilege of the restaurant, where they can eat their meals wherever they desire. The restaurant they will find to be the best in the city.

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AN examination of applicants for admission into these Schools will be held at their respective school buildings, commencing on Monday, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Cards of admission may be obtained by applying to GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr., Sup't Public Schools, Office S. E. corner Walnut and Center streets. Office hour 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. McDonald, the Principal of the Male High School, can be found at his office, at the Male High School building, corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, every day between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. sl d6

Miss Elstone's School
FOR MISSES AND SMALL BOYS.

WILL reopen on Monday, Aug. 31, on Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. se2 dtf

Miss H. Barbaroux & Miss Belle Peers
WILL reopen their School on the 1st Monday in September.
For further particulars apply at 344 Fourth

"OLD TOM EWING."

To the Unpledged Voters of the United States.

Sober Thoughts for Thinking People.

What a Statesman of the Old School Thinks of the Political Situation.

A Splendid Appeal to the Conservatism of the Country.

LANCASTER, OHIO, Sept. 2, 1868.

To those of my fellow-citizens who are sworn to no party allegiance, and whose leading object in the coming election is the full restoration and preservation of our free institutions, I desire to give my views of the condition of our country as at present governed, and the probable consequence of the success of each of the great parties at the coming election. I do this the more willingly, as I am confident, from recent observation, that success is in the power of neither of those parties, unaided and alone, but rests in the hands of unpledged men who are free to act, on full consideration, for the sole good of the nation.

A GLANCE AT HIS PRESENT AND PAST POLITICAL POSITION.

In order to do this wisely and well, it is necessary to understand fully the present condition of the two great parties, what degree of success is possible to each, and what will be the probable effect on the nation of the success of either at the coming elections. It is my wish to present the recently past and present condition of things with fairness and candor, as they will be handed down by the impartial historian and judged of by enlightened statesmen when existing combinations shall have been broken and their passions and prejudices shall have passed away; and I feel myself in a state of mind adapted to the task so far as my capacity, aided by careful observation, gives me competence to perform it. I belong to no party; the last to which I was attached, that which in 1861 rallied in defense of the Union, and to which I devoted all the powers of my intellect, and whatever of social and family influence I was possessed, has been sundered and dissolved, and the old Democratic party to which I never adhered, and the radical or Republican party which I know only by its acts, are the sole contestants for political power in the coming elections. The Republican party has now, and has had for two years past, full and absolute control of the legislative and executive departments of the government, and they have obstructed, and, indeed, rendered it impossible for the independent exercise of the judicial power; and they have assumed to themselves, and vested in their military division commanders, freed from executive control, the local government of ten of the States. Those who hope that the country may be restored to the full enjoyment of its constitutional rights by the success of the Democratic party at the coming election, deceive themselves. Future mischief may be prevented, and many existing evils may be remedied, but not all. For the rest we must await for the coming on of time. The judiciary may be restored to the exercise of its appropriate functions; for unconstitutional laws, restraining their free action, being no longer upheld by menace and force, will be adjudged void. The judiciary will be, therefore, at once enfranchised and restored to the exercise of its constitutional functions. So may the Executive, especially to the command of the army, which has been wrested from him, and which the judiciary, when at liberty to speak, will declare to be his right, conferred by the Constitution.

THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC OR REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The success of the Democratic party, if it succeed, will also, by restoring the independence of the judiciary, put an end to other abuses with which we have recently become too familiar, namely: the trial of private citizens, in time of peace, by military commissions, and the insolent invasion of private rights by committees of Congress.

On the other hand, conservative Republicans who are dissatisfied with the wild work of their party for the last two years and would gladly restrain them, but who fear to give success to the Democracy in the pending election lest they, in the wantonness of newly acquired power, should rush into ruinous excesses on the other hand, entertain groundless apprehensions. The Republican Senate will hold them in check if they attempt evil, while it restrains them from the correction of many existing abuses.

So far, than, as legislation is concerned, the Democracy, if successful, can do neither good nor evil without the concurrence of the Senate, which involves, of course, the concurrence of the party which it represents. It will be, therefore, quite safe to trust the Democratic party with the limited power which success at the coming election will give them. And if within the coming two years the Republicans are taught wisdom by adversity, and if the Democracy in their turn show a purpose to abuse power, the same conservative force which now gives them victory will then insure their defeat.

THE QUESTION TO BE CONSIDERED.

The real question, then, for our consideration, the decision of which ought to control our action as reasoning men, is this: Do we approve the political action of the Republican Congress, since it has had full control of the government? If we do, we ought to so assure them by our approving votes, assume the responsibility of their acts, and cheer them and speed them onward with renovated powers. But if we deem their policy questionable, and their headlong pursuit of it dangerous, we ought to bid them pause, and take to ourselves time for observation and reflection; and, instead of full and absolute, leave them with limited and divided powers; take from them the power to do mischief; in the meantime, leaving them what cannot be taken from them—the power to prevent it, if attempted by the adverse party. But it is gravely asked: If you can trust the Republican Senate to prevent Democratic mischief, why not trust them with the whole power, that the government may be harmonious? This objection is almost plausible, but not profound. The concentration of all power in one man, or a body of men, makes a despotism; it is that under which the nation has suffered for the past two years; and while there is danger in trusting a party with the continued possession of power which they have abused, you may safely rely on them to check their opponents, if they attempt to commit a like excess on the other side. They will retain the absolute veto power over legislation, and there is no danger of their permitting too much change in the laws which they have themselves enacted. So far we may rely on them safely. They may prevent wise and salutary legislation, tending to relieve the country from some of the evils which they have brought upon it. This we cannot avoid, but we can take from them the legislative power which they have abused. If, then, on examination, we find little to approve and much to condemn in the action of the two houses of Congress for the past two years, during which time they have held control of the government, it will be safe and wise to suspend their power and arrest for the next two years their onward, and, as I think, downward progress.

CONGRESSIONAL USURPATIONS.

If we look to the action of Congress for the past two years, we cannot fail to perceive a striking change in the code of political morality, by which they are governed, and that generally acts are done, and means are now resorted to, to effect political objects, which a few years ago would have been condemned and rejected as illegitimate and dishonorable. This new code of political morality is not merely acted upon, but was recently avowed and characterized as new, by Senator Morton, one of the ablest and heretofore esteemed one of the most conscientious of the Republican leaders in Congress. He spoke of it as something which was just taught him by the war, and he likens those who have not learned the lesson, but adhere to the old opinions of faith and morals, to "mile-posts on a deserted road." Under this new teaching it is learned to teach, as obsolete errors, certain inconvenient rules of political action, which were heretofore received and reverenced as the restraints of truth and honor. Indeed, much of this new teaching has extended to the walks of private life. Men learn, and teach each other to despise, those moral restraints, once held sacred, which stand in the way of the largest freedom of action. But there is this difference between the demoralization of legislators and of men—the one acts on individuals in limited circles merely, the other disturbs the peace and harmony of nations; often ruins and enslaves them.

I need cite but few examples, nor go back beyond the current year to show the practical effect of the code of political morals, newly taught and adopted in our two houses of Congress. And first, as the most prominent in public estimation, I will consider their action in the late effort to impeach and remove from office the President of the United States; and I will endeavor to show how far generally, and in its more important details, they have conformed to or departed from that conscientious regard to personal truth and political justice which were heretofore looked for, not in vain, in our legislative bodies.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR WITH CONGRESS.

When the rebellion was fully and effectually put down, and there was no longer any organized resistance to the authority of the Union, Johnson, who was suddenly called to the Presidency, now in the office and having about him the experienced Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, did, as might well have been expected, adopt his and their already initiated policy of restoring, as promptly as might be, the States lately in rebellion to their former position in the Union. He issued a proclamation of pardon comprehending most of those who had borne arms in the rebellion—good in itself, but damaged by exceptions of numerous classes, which seemed to me ill judged, and, as I then thought, dictated by an unpatriotic spirit, and arising from the remembrance of personal wrongs. So thought the public at large, but many, perhaps most, approved; and at the time I heard pious men express the opinion that the assassination of President Lincoln was a special dispensation of Providence that the government of the nation might fall into the hands of one who would be less merciful and more stern as an avenger. But they were mistaken. President Johnson soon forgot his private wrongs in the higher consideration of his public duties. He invited and aided in the reorganization of the State governments on their ancient basis, modified to accord with the changed condition of things, and he acknowledged them all States of the Union, with all their ancient rights.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WAS ATTACKED.

Congress, when it met, angrily rejected these conciliatory measures; refused to admit the Senators and Representatives from the ten States; framed, in their absence, and while these States were wholly unrepresented, a new constitutional provision especially to control and bind them, and endeavored to compel them to adopt it, by threats of severer penalties, and proscription more sweeping and intolerable than it involved. The President did not esteem this the proper mode of framing or amending constitutions; indeed, he had many supporters in his objections who had witnessed and denounced as atrocious the attempt to force a constitution on Kansas against the will of the people; and he opposed its adoption so far, and so far only, as his expressed opinion could oppose it. This made the breach between him and Congress complete. He was attacked with violence, accused of drunkenness, of violation of pledges, and of political apostacy, and he was unwise enough to engage himself, alone, in a war of words with two or three hundred Senators and Representatives, controlling three or four thousand presses. The situation of a spirited horse, tied in a yellow-jackets' nest, or a nervous man, "whipped and scourged with rods, nettled and stung by pismires," were enviable compared with his. He could not, or, at least, did not accept the situation and adapt himself to it. He was not at once courteous or kingly in reply. He did not even "sink the tailor," but accused the two houses of "hanging upon the skirts of the government, for all of which high crimes and misdemeanors" articles of impeachment were preferred against him; but a majority of the House of Representatives, not yet sufficiently taught in the new school of political morals, held the reasons insufficient, and rejected the articles. The President, who did the right thing, habitually and always, at the wrong time, or omitted it until it became impracticable or useless, suffered the Secretary of War to remain in his Cabinet as one of his constitutional advisers for more than a year after he knew him to be a traitor to his counsels, leagued with his enemies in their attempt to disparage and degrade him, or at least willing to stand by in silence and see him unjustly disparaged and degraded, when a word of truth from him would have placed the conduct of the President beyond reproach. In proof of this, a single example will suffice.

STANTON'S TREACHERY.

The Secretary of War had timely official notice that a mob was assembling in New Orleans, and a massacre was threatened. There were troops enough near the spot to preserve the peace. The officer in command asked instructions, but the Secretary gave none, and withheld the information from the President until after the massacre had taken place. A thousand public papers united in accusing the President with knowingly permitting, or even of abetting the massacre. The Secretary preserved a profound silence. Here was one secret which he did not disclose, namely, that he, not the President, with full knowledge of what was threatened, stood by and suffered the massacre, when three words from him, "arrest the rioters," sent by telegraph to the commanding officer, in reply to his dispatch asking for instructions, would have averted the mischief. The publication of the truth, which the plainest principle of official duty and manly honor required of him, would have disabused the public mind, and relieved the President from the charge of a crime of high official atrocity. The Secretary made no explanatory publication, and the charge was suffered to rest on the President. It was not because of diffidence or habitual tardiness in coming before the public that he failed in this. When General Sherman, after marching through the heart of the Confederacy, captured Johnston with the remnant of the Confederate armies, and applied to the President for instructions as to the terms of capitulation, a day was not suffered to pass until Secretary Stanton prepared and published a bulletin accusing the successful General of treachery, and containing a narrative charged with mere fiction and falsehood. But he let the accusation against the President pass unnoticed, and witnessed silently the censure which it brought upon him. This was perfidy; it admits of no excuse; no extenuation; but, notwithstanding this, the President retained him in office. But when, at last, owing to the promulgation of Cabinet secrets, which could be traced to no other source, his longer continuance as a confidential adviser became impossible, the hint was taken, a bill was introduced and passed the House, which, if it had become a law, would have enabled him to set the President at defiance; but it was so amended in the Senate as to allow the President to remove a Cabinet officer not selected by himself, and whom he felt unsafe to trust. It was declared by the leading members of the Senate, and, if I remember well, generally assented to, that the President ought to retain the power in that class of cases, and the amendment was made for the express purpose of leaving it in his possession. This amendment of the tenure-of-office bill was the last act of fairness toward the President in either of the two houses of Congress. The new code of political morals which Senator Morton declared himself studying, spread in the two houses like the rinderpest in the infected States of Holland, until all the party, with a few rare and most honorable exceptions, were touched with the contamination.

HOW HE STUCK.

At last, after long endurance and delay, the President, by a formal official act, removed the Secretary of War, and appointed one of the officers of the department *ad interim*, to take charge of the papers and business of the office until a successor should be regularly appointed and qualified, and he, the next day, nominated a successor to the Senate. For this the House at once, by a party vote, impeached him. In their articles they declare as high crimes and misdemeanors separately, the removal of Secretary Stanton, the appointment of an officer to perform the duties of Secretary *ad interim*—that is, to take custody of the office, the books and papers and correspondence, until a successor could be confirmed and commissioned. They reverted to past acts, and impeached him for having replied with bad temper to their taunts and insults. They impeached him for having expressed an opinion unfavorable to their power of framing an amendment to the Constitution to bind ten States which they would not suffer to be represented while they framed it; they impeached him for doubting the propriety of compelling the ten States to accept the article so prepared for them under a penalty or under the pressure of military force; and they impeached him for inquiring of a military officer what had been done with a certain regiment of troops of the United States which Congress had, by an act passed over his veto, taken from under his command and disposed of without his knowledge—each of these, and others too frivolous to name, the House, by a party vote, found to be a high crime or a high misdemeanor. They solemnly preferred these articles to the Senate, and devoted months of time and spent more than a million of the public money in their efforts to produce a conviction. I beg you to refer to the articles if you are not ashamed to read them. The embodied whole looks like what in legal parlance used to be called a case of malicious prosecution; and there was nothing in its progress to change its character but much to confirm it.

Before the passage of the tenure-of-civil-office law no man doubted that the President had a right to remove the Secretary of War. The amendment to that act, according to the expressed opinion of many leading Senators, acquiesced in by the whole Senate, reserved to him still that power. No man who reads the act can doubt it—so clear was the case that though the House made it their first article of impeachment, the Senate passed it by, and declined to put it to vote. Stanton, therefore, was lawfully removed; he was out of office; but the President of the Senate told him to "*stick*." So he entered and held it for months in open contempt and defiance of the President, certainly with no more right there than any stranger who walked the street. For this impudent and lawless act, he received a vote of thanks of the two Houses of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE.

Nor was this all; weeks were spent on the impeachment trial, in an effort to get proof that the President had attempted to expel the insolent intruder by force, which, if proved, would have been convincing to the ethics of the two houses, a high crime or misdemeanor, for which the President should be removed from office. To the offense of expelling, by force, a trespasser from an executive office, would have been added, in this case, contempt of the presiding officer of the Senate, who had bade the intruder to "stick." Proof of an intent to use force, if necessary, to repossess himself of the department failed, and with it the article of impeachment charging it.

If the President had been in the actual possession of his constitutional powers, he ought to have been impeached for suffering the intruder to remain a single day in possession of the department. But he was not. The two houses, backed and supported by the General-in-chief, had left him utterly powerless and incapable even of self-protection. If a robber had entered his mansion, by night or day, he could not have expelled him, especially if he had been told to "stick." That the General was in full accord with the two houses, and that he had learned something of their new system of morals, widely different from what is taught in military schools, is proved by his last letter to the President, in which he tells him that he did not intend to surrender to him the department pursuant to the conditions on which he received it, lest the President should so use it as to defeat the action of the radicals in Congress. In truth, he not only surrendered to a mere trespasser the department, with its papers and seals, and all the muniments of office, which the President had confided to him, but he gave the intruder a guard, detailed for the purpose from the army of the United States, which was kept up, day and night, for months, to protect him against a possible attempt, on the part of the President, to recover possession.

The seizing and holding possession of Fort Sumter, against the constitutional authority of the United States, was an overt act of treason. Is this less so? Look at it. Is it less so? The two acts were done under pretense of right. They were equally illegal; both committed by military force, actual or menaced—the fort and the department each held by an armed band against the lawful authority of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT.

When the trial of the impeachment was at length drawing toward a close, it was ascertained that some of the Republican Senators held their judicial oath binding them to do impartial justice paramount to the party mandate to convict, right or wrong. This caused much excitement in the party; it struck leaders with amazement, and most strenuous efforts were made, by threats and entreaties, to compel or persuade a vote of conviction. Senators who sat as judges were assailed by members who had voted for the impeachment, and by constituents who were waiting to get office under the new President. All sense of propriety, all respect for the obligations of a judicial oath, were lost in their eagerness for success; they had, indeed, rejected both in their new system of political morality, and held that a pledge with the inevitable sanction, "so help me caucus," was paramount to an oath with the hackneyed sanction, "So help me God." The latter was "played out;" "an old mile stone on an abandoned road." General Schenck, chairman of the Republican Committee, endeavored, by a circular, and, as time pressed, by telegraph dispatches, to avert the threatened evil. They were all in the same spirit and all in the same high tone of political and judicial morality, in which he seems to have been sufficiently taught. The following dispatch will serve as an example:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1868.
To D. W. Wilder or D. R. Anthony:

There is great danger of the peace of the country and the Republican cause if impeachment fails. Send to your Senators before Saturday public opinion, by resolution, letters, and delegations.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman.

This was responded to immediately by the parties addressed; in one instance in the following terms:

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, May 13, 1868.
To Robert C. Schenck:

We hope and pray there will be no division among the Senators on the conviction of Andrew Johnson, as there is none whatever among the Republicans of Kansas.

D. R. ANTHONY,
D. W. WILDER,
M. J. PARROTT,
WM. H. RALSTON.

General Schenck communicated this telegram to Senator Ross, for whom it was intended, who dispatched the following answer:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1868.
To D. R. Anthony and others:

GENTLEMEN—I do not recognize your right to demand that I shall vote either for or against conviction. I have taken an oath to do impartial justice, according to the Constitution and laws, and trust that I shall have the courage and honesty to vote according to the dictates of my judgment, and for the highest good of my country. E. G. ROSS.

This was not to be endured. What! Hold his oath superior to a caucus mandate! His presumption elicited many a sharp rebuke. Here is one of them:

TOPEKA, May 16, 1868.
To E. G. Ross:

Probably the rope with which Judas hung himself is lost, but the pistol with which Jim Lane committed suicide is at your service. L. D. BAILEY.

Such was the Republican estimate of the sanctity of a judicial oath, and the order and proprieties of a judicial trial. Six other Republican Senators—seven in all—held the invocation, "So help me God," paramount to its opposite "So help me caucus." All had to pass through like ordeal with Ross, but none of them except him gave to the public any of the dispatches of their beseechers and assailants. Something was known as to Senator Henderson, of Missouri. A friend of mine was riding in the F street car at the time the excitement ran highest, and there chanced to be on board an elderly gentleman of decent appearance, who talked very loud. He was declaiming against Henderson's anticipated vote of acquittal, and said if he gave it he would be hanged on his return to Missouri. A member from one of the Eastern States, at home a judge, who sat on the other side of the car, went and sat near the vehement gentleman, and said something to him in an undertone, to which he replied loudly and emphatically: "Oh, damn him, I have told him so." Now, what says the bench and bar of our country to this mode of conducting a criminal trial in this, our highest tribunal, whose judgments are irreversible, and whose action challenges the judgment of the civilized world? Would you wish that our Minister in London should, in your name, avow and defend it?

This was the same, though on a world-wide theater, as if the prosecuting attorney, when trying a criminal case before a traverse jury, should, by public advertisement, call upon the friends of jurymen and ask them to prevail on the jury, by entreaties or threats, to find a verdict of guilty.

SCHENCK!

The action of General Schenck amuses me. I have known him for half a lifetime, an honorable member of the bar, bred and practiced in the high morality of the profession. The wild tale of the German students who, through diabolic influence, changed souls, must have been verified in him. Five years ago, or at any time when his soul was his own, he would have moved to expel a member of the bar who committed such professional atrocity, and he would have felt dishonored by sitting with him at the same counsel table.

General Schenck signed these letters and dispatches as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee. It was not his act alone, but the act of the party, in the House, and indicates their sense of professional morality. I find quite appropriate to the matter the following item from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday:

"Judge Stowe, of Pittsburg, on Saturday rendered a decision, granting a new trial in an important case, on the ground that the plaintiff tampered with one of the jurors. The case has been tried three times before."

Judge Stowe is evidently "a mile-post on a deserted road." He has not been taught judicial morality 'by the war."

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Most of the leading members of the Senate, by their speeches, and nearly the whole body, by their vote on this amendment to the tenure-of-office act, were committed to the proposition that the President had a right, by his own mere act, to remove the Secretary of War. He did formally remove him, and the next day as formally nominated a successor, and sent, with all due dispatch, his nomination to the Senate. Some delay, however, occurred, by reason of the early adjournment of that body. The office of Secretary of War was now vacant; the office building, with its books, papers, seals, and other muniments of office, were in the hands of a lawless intruder, who was directed to "stick."

In this state of things, the President appointed one of the officers of the department to take charge of it, *pro tempore*, until a regular nomination should be confirmed by the Senate. This fact was charged in one of the articles of impeachment as a high misdemeanor, and the Republican Senators all, except seven, including those who declared and voted that the President had full power to remove, voted this attempt to take care of the department, its seal, its correspondence, and its archives, during the two days of inevitable vacancy, a high misdemeanor. It was not a trivial offense, this attempt to take care of the executive office, but a high misdemeanor for which he ought to be removed from office, and give place to the man who had told the intruder to "stick." This vote was given under the solemnities of an oath to do impartial justice. The like is not to be found in any tribunal anywhere, certainly not in our own or in English history. Stafford was impeached by the House of Commons at a time when party spirit ran highest and wildest in England, but they failed to prove him guilty of any crime known to the laws. This being settled, they knew conviction impossible, as the Peers, in entering on the trial, pledge their honor that they will do impartial justice. The articles of impeachment were, therefore, withdrawn, and a bill of attainder substituted, which, as it involved no oath and no pledge of honor, was readily passed.

SENATOR MORTON DEMOLISHED—RECONSTRUCTION.

This vote of our Senators on the impeachment, sworn, as they were, to do impartial justice, is one of the legitimate consequences of the new code of morals which Senator Morton boasts of having been taught by the war: it developed itself in other instances most worthy of note in logic as well as morals. He says in his speech of January 4, 1868, that President Johnson's proclamation, under which the seceded States were reorganized, was more radical than that prepared by Mr. Lincoln; more, indeed, than the project of Winter Davis, and if it had been submitted to Congress before it was carried into effect, all would have been well. But the Constitution requires that the United States shall guarantee to each State a Republican form of government; and Mr. Morton says "it was not until a year and a half after the passage of the constitutional amendment through the House that Congress came to the conclusion that we could execute the guarantee without raising up a new class of loyal voters in the States." Now, wherein did the new constitutions of these ten States—reorganized upon a model more intensely Republican or radical than President Lincoln's or even Winter Davis's project—wherein did they depart from a republican form? That which the Constitution authorizes and enjoins us to guarantee is the form. It gives no authority to touch the internal administration of the government of any of the States; on the contrary it reserves that power to the several States. This pretense of right to interfere with the local governments of the States is a miserable sophism, resting on a false assumption. It is not true, as is assumed, that any one of these States, when interfered with by Congress, had not a republican form of government or that any of them attempted to adopt any other form. The forms were various, but all republican, like the constitutions of the original States at the time they adopted this guarantee; and Congress, when they interfered, under pretense of executing this guarantee, destroyed the actual republican form, and imposed on the States, in its stead, a military despotism. It were idle to assert the contrary; the events are recent; they occurred in the presence of us all, and stand for the information of present and future ages, recorded in our annals. It is strange to hear it pretended by intelligent men in the presence of a thinking, reasoning public, that the placing of ten States under absolute military rule is a legitimate carrying out of the constitutional provision, which requires the United States to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. The appeal to the guarantee was simply a false pretense; the object unmistakably was, not to secure to those States republican forms of government, but a government in form and fact which would secure their seventy votes to continue the Republican party in power. To excuse the arbitrary measures taken to effect this object, facts are perverted, language wrested from its true meaning, and the rights which the Constitution was framed to secure are scouted and despised.

A SCATHING REVIEW.

Mr Morton admits that the Crittenden resolutions amounted to a pledge that, having put down the rebellion, we would not disturb the domestic institutions of the States, but restore them to their constitutional rights in the Union; but he says, in discussing Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, that if we stood by the pledge we could not restore the Union; "we must either stand by the Union and let the pledge go, or stand by the pledge and let the Union go."

Admit this to be true; though I then thought, and still think, it is a mistake, and that as a war measure it did not strengthen but weakened us. It divided the North, united the South, and alienated hundreds of thousands in the border States. Yet it was no breach of faith—it was resorted to as a war measure, *flagrante bello*, and no more a breach of the pledge made in the Crittenden resolutions than any other act of hostility. That pledge related to the use which we would make of victory, having achieved it—not the means we would adopt to achieve it. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, did not violate the pledge, but it was violated when, after the rebel armies surrendered, or were disbanded; when all the rebel governments were dissolved; when, having restored their republican State constitutions, as members of the Union, they claimed to accept the duties and enjoy the rights of States; then when Congress refused to receive them as States, but treated them as conquered territories, subjected them to military government, proscribed nearly all the intelligent men of the States by a sweeping bill of attainder, and "raised up," in the language of Senator Morton, a new set of loyal voters—plantation slaves who could not tell their names, or read their tickets, but could vote each a Republican ticket when given them—when Congress did these things, they violated that solemn pledge which brought at least a half a million Union volunteers into the field. It was a deliberate breach of faith, prompted by interest, not by necessity. I do not think the party profited by it; men—that is, untaught men—love faith and detest falsehood. Beside this, it has involved the party in complications from which they never can be extricated until they are mercifully relieved from the cares of government. For myself, I confess to a lack of progress; I stand as one of Senator Morton's mileposts on a deserted road, having learned by the war no moral code releasing men, as individuals or legislative bodies, from the obligations of constitution, or law, or personal truth and honor.

Mr. Morton shows very clearly that the guarantee of republican forms of government to these ten States was all a pretense. You will remember that President Johnson, at the close of the war, issued a proclamation dictating provisions to be adopted in the constitutions of the ten States which would adapt them to the changed condition of things, and that they modified their constitutions according to the terms of the proclamation. Mr. Morton, in speaking of the proclamation, and it was the same substantially as if he had been speaking of each of the several constitutions, says:

"I did show that the policy of that proclamation was even more radical then that of Mr. Lincoln. I did show that it was more radical even than the Winter Davis bill of the summer of 1864. But, sir, it was all upon the distinct understanding that, whatever the President did, his whole policy or action was to be submitted to Congress for its consideration and decision; and, as I before remarked, if that had been done all would have been well."

That is, the proclamation was right, even to excess; the constitutions modified in pursuance of it were right, and would have been accepted if submitted to Congress; but this etiquette was neglected, and ten States were kept out of the Union, under military government, and eight millions of American citizens denied the protection of Constitution and law in order to avenge the insulted dignity of the two houses of Congress. But this, also, was a pretense; the real object kept steadily in view was, and is, to control the votes of the ten States, so as to strengthen, to the uttermost, the hands of the Republican party, and to enable them to maintain their supreme power over the government.

The statement of Mr. Morton that he and his party were educated to new doctrines by the war, and that they learned rapidly, is true, in point of fact, and it can vouch a very respectable precedent. It is like in spirit, but more modest in language than the boast of Mr. Disraeli, in Parliament, last summer, that he had educated his party into the acceptance of doctrines repugnant to their most cherished convictions. But this process of education, unluckily for the precedent, threw the Premier and his party at once into a hopeless minority. Such may, possibly, be the case here.

BEAST BUTLER'S INFAMIES.

When the impeachment failed, the committee of the House appointed to conduct it was not discharged, but continued to sit, under the guidance of Gen. Butler, who had been from the first its actual, though not its nominal, head. The continuance of the investigation was founded on nothing, and tended to nothing, except party spite and party calumny. One point in his report deserves notice—not because it was his report, but because it was adopted by the committee, and published by order of the House.

The fourth amendatory article of the Constitution provides that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized." Now note the construction of this clause of the Constitution by General Butler, speaking in the name of a committee of Congress, if indeed it occurred to him or them that we had a Constitution. The impeachment had ended in a failure. There was no question pending before the House on which that body had a right to call and examine witnesses under compulsory process, but General Butler "supposed" that the Senators who voted for acquittal were bribed, and on this foundation and none other he, in the name of the committee and with the concurrence of the House, proceeded to investigate the matter of his supposition. He says in his report, which was agreed to by the committee and published by the House (p. 1): "Learning that many telegraphic messages relating to impeachment had been sent and received by the parties supposed to be implicated in fraudulent practices, your committee issued a subpœna *duces tecum* in the usual form to the managers of the several telegraphic companies in this city and Baltimore to produce telegraphic dispatches during a certain period: and then directed the witnesses, officers of the telegraph companies, to collect such telegrams as were supposed would throw light on the investigation.

"This exercise of an ordinary power confided to every justice of the peace of the country who has a cause pending before him, was the only seizure of telegrams made by your committee, which has been the subject of much severity and useless vituperation."

Mr. Butler and his committee assume that if somebody is supposed to be implicated in fraudulent practices, the papers of everybody may be seized and searched. To give that power to the House of Representatives, no pending suit, according to him or them, is necessary; no affidavit, no probable cause against anybody or anything; it is enough that somebody is "supposed" to be implicated in some fraudulent practice, and the power of a committee of the House is complete to seize and search the papers of everybody—aye, and to seize and imprison in the vaults of the Capitol any person who refuses to explain his own private business transactions to the committee. The appeal to the Constitution, which forbids unreasonable searches and seizures, and provides that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," is characterized as "senseless and useless clamor." A private person, Colonel Woolley, whose dispatches had been seized by the committee, was summoned before them, and denied, under oath, that they related to the matter about which the committee had assumed to inquire, but refused to testify as to his own private business, whereupon they imprisoned him—first in a wholesome room, then, by order of the House, transferred him to a dungeon in the vaults of the Capitol.

There seems to have been no motive on the part of the House for this act of arbitrary individual oppression but to show their power over the Constitution and their contempt of its guarantees. Or perhaps their object was merely to sustain General Butler, whom they had adopted as their leader, and to indorse his acts. As to him, he was so morally constituted that he could not even transmit the truth when he had it before him on paper. It changed its very nature under his eye while he read, or under his hand while he transcribed it; and the coarseness of his perceptions disqualified him from forming any just opinion on any matter involving Constitution or law, or the proprieties of official or professional action. Hence a case as he presents it is never the actual case, and the Constitution, after passing through his rank mental digestion, is no more the Constitution as is written than the guano of Alta Vela is the fish that was swallowed by the sea bird.

OPPRESSIVE LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS.

The Constitution declares that "no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed," whereupon, as if the hint were taken from the clause, the last Congress, at their last session, passed an "*ex post facto* law," attainting a class of our citizens and depriving them of citizenship—an unworthy class, 'tis true—men who had violated their oath to support the Constitution, and with it their oath to render military service. These men were probably "acting outside the Constitution"—perhaps they had been "taught by the war"—still they deserved punishment, and were amenable to it under the Articles of War. It was, therefore, of mere choice, not necessity, that this double injunction of the Constitution was violated.

But this abuse of power was not suffered to remain a barren act—it was made to bear fruit. One of these attainted men happened to be one of the three judges of election for Congress in one of the townships in the Muskingum District, which gave a large majority for the Democratic candidate. The present Congress, under the pretense that this law, doubly unconstitutional, was binding, disfranchised for that election all the voters of the township, removed General Morgan, whom the people had elected, and appointed Mr. Delano, whom they did not elect, in his place. The case of Jack Wilkes and Luttrel, though an outrage which set all England in a blaze, was fair play compared with this. Wilkes had been expelled from the House of Commons, and was, therefore, declared ineligible, but Luttrel was not elected; the rejection of Wilkes was excusable, the appointment of Luttrel was the wrong. But in this case there is no particle of excuse. The attainted judge was competent, and, if he were not, his desertion from his colors, with which they had nothing to do, did not deprive the voters of their rights. Mr. Delano, who was certainly an honorable man before the new teaching tainted his morals, still retains something of his former self-respect; he refused to be a candidate for re-election, ashamed to look an honest voter in the face. If he would restore himself to his own good opinion and to that of those whose opinion he values, let him resign at once a position which he illegally occupies, and suffer the voters of the district to elect a member for themselves.

TWO CASES IN POINT.

Two other cases occurred near the close of the session, not equal in atrocity to this, for they were, as far as disclosed, simple acts of arbitrary power, unmixed with fraud or false pretense. One from Missouri, elected by about 1,000 majority, one from Kentucky, by about 1,100, were removed by a vote of the House because they were not acceptable to the party, and men who were not elected, but who were acceptable, were appointed in their place. A late election in Kentucky shows how acts like these, the mere wantonness and insolence of unrestricted power, are estimated by the people.

THE SOUTH.

Senator Morton is correct in asserting that intelligent men of the South are not fondly attached to the adventurers whom Congress has sent, at a heavy public expense, to rule over them, act as spies upon them, falsely report them to the Northern public, and finally misrepresent them in Congress. A very recent example is worthy of note. The Governor of Louisiana, greatly in want of a military force to control the coming election, and, if not that, at least Enfield rifles to arm a negro militia of Loyal Leaguers to keep suspected voters from the polls, reported a condition of perfect anarchy, with more than one hundred and forty murders in a brief space of time. This seemed serious. The Freedmen's Bureau were ordered to inquire and report, and, being composed of military officers not yet taught in the new code of morals, they found and reported fourteen murders in all, committed by negroes and whites, in the time named by the Governor, being considerably less than in the same time in the peaceable, law-abiding State of Indiana. It is, therefore, quite probable that such men as the present Governor of Louisiana, who have been sent among them to govern, and libel, and misrepresent them, however prompt to fulfill their mission, may not have secured the entire confidence of the people. Out of Congress, as well as in, there has been much progress in teaching and learning the new system of morality, which consists in men freeing themselves from educational and legal restraints. Whether the war is the teacher I know not, but the fact is clear. There is, however, less proportional increase of crimes of violence in the South than in other portions of the Union. The best man among them, though shorn of much of their influence, use untiring, and, to a great extent, successful efforts to restore order and repress violence, doubtless in the hope of being restored soon to the blessings of a regular constitutional government, for the reckless sacrifice of which they have suffered, and are still suffering, a terrible penance. Crush this hope, and who can foresee the consequence?

WHY THE CARPET-BAGGERS WANT CONGRESS TO MEET.

I looked over Senator Sherman's speech, delivered in Hillsboro' a few days since, in which he fails to mention impeachment and his vote upon it, but solemnly warns us of the dangers of renewed secession—a further revolt by the discontented men of the South. He is right; there is danger. An effort is making to bring Congress together in adjourned session in order to manipulate and control the elections in the Southern States. Those whom Congress and the military have appointed to represent those States in the two Houses are alarmed at the prospect before them, and call loudly for assistance. They want troops and they want arms to coerce votes and keep impracticable voters from the polls; and when Congress meets they will want money, either in the way of appropriations to the Freedmen's Bureau or in some other available form, to buy votes—such, if there be any, as can not be secured by military coercion.

A SOLEMN APPEAL TO CONGRESS AND A WARNING ALSO.

If Congress meets in time their demands will be complied with by an unwilling majority, who will lack manhood to resist them. From this may probably result armed collision. It were better for the country, better for the party, that you do not hold this adjourned session. Your boldest and ablest leader, who while he lived never spared, in his dying moments, almost with his last breath, expressed a hope that it might not be found necessary to hold it. He saw, as all must see, that it would probably lead to disastrous consequences. You cannot safely trust yourselves when assembled and under party drill for legislation. A great majority of you are driven forward by bold, bad men, not retaining the power to judge of the prudence or justice of your acts. If you meet before the elections in the Southern States, you cannot, unless greatly changed for the better by a few months' intercourse with the people, you cannot fail to interfere by force or fraud, or the application of public money, to control them. Your pride will be at once appealed to. What did we meet for? Certainly for some important object; and nothing requires dispatch except timely interposition to control the elections. Avoid it, I pray you, and with it its probable consequences. The appeal is now made to the paramount sovereign—the people—and neither fraud nor force can be suffered to prevent or falsify or overrule their decision. If you attempt to retain your power over the government by fraud, against a clear majority, you will fail, unless you use, also, force. If you attempt it by force and it is resisted by force, we have civil war, rebellion, treason; but who are the rebels and traitors, you who arm to seize the power unlawfully, and destroy your constitutional government, or those who arm to defend it?

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is true that in questions involving national government, success in the conflict generally determines the question of right; and let it not be forgotten that in this conflict strong public opinion does much to aid and arm him "who hath his quarrel just." It were therefore well for the party now in power, whose legitimate power ceases so soon, to inquire, before they compel or provoke a resort to force, as to the probable result—on which side, they being the aggressors, will the physical and mental power of the nation lie? In the first place, that public opinion which, in the late contest with secession, was worth a myriad of armed men fighting in defense of the Constitution, will be arrayed again in its defense against whose will attack it—against you, if you attempt to seize or retain the power of the Union in defense of its restraints. The whole South as a unit will be against you. Not one of those emissaries whom you have sent to slander, control, and oppress the people there, will be found on the spot when real danger menaces. The border States, to a man, will be against you, as the late election in Kentucky testifies; and quite half the men in the Northern and Western States. I beg of you, therefore, for your own sakes, do not provoke, by fraud or force, an armed collision. It depends on yourselves alone; for the men of intellect in the South—those men who will, at last, control its destinies, in spite of all the disabilities you have imposed upon them—have determined to endure and induce their people to endure all that you have yet inflicted, in the hope that the people of the United States, to whom the appeal is now made, will restore to their States the republican form, and also substance, of government which you have destroyed while pretending to guarantee.

GEN. LEE'S OPINION CORRECT.

Mr. Morton casts in, with the want of a Republican form of government, the alleged fact that they do not in the South treat Northern men with cordiality and respect. This, to some extent, is true. A large proportion of Northern men who have come among them were commissioned as spies, and were paid, principally out of the public purse, to slander and vilify, with the ulterior object of misrepresenting the South in the two houses of Congress. To these—your emissaries—Southern men are generally not partial. In their political nomenclature they were called "carpet-baggers;" as chemists call, by way of distinction, a genus of gases *cacodyles*; and it is not surprising that they are both in like bad odor. But honest men, those who visit the South upon legitimate business, are generally—not always—treated with civility and kindness; for the masses of men do not always readily take note of the distinctive characters of men. General Lee's remarks, as reported by General Rosecrans, are full on the point of submission to the Union, and confirm all that I have heard on this subject from other reliable sources. General Lee denied that the people of the South are inimical to the Union. They want peace, and long for it. This is their universal sentiment, as far as he has been able to ascertain it, and his opportunities have been many, from frequent conversations and extensive correspondence with representative persons in all parts of the South. As to their animosity to the negro, nothing could be further from the fact; and why should there be? Said he: "There is no rivalry between the races, but a reciprocal interest, growing out of the fact that each is dependent upon the other to a great extent—one needing employment and the other employes. Apart from this, they have been reared together, and there is a natural affection and sympathy between them."

THE MEN OF THE SOUTH CAN BE TRUSTED.

The leading men of the South, if suffered to do so without renewed insult and oppression, are evidently willing to await the healing effects of time. It is, therefore, for you to determine, and I pray you be men—be not led by importunity or driven by clamor, but determine wisely and rationally whether you will force the renewal of a civil war in which you will be the aggressor. One thing is certain; if the South attain self-government (as they will soon, in whatever way it may be brought about, for a majority of the people will it, and they will be heard), they will not, for they cannot, restore slavery and make it profitable; they would not, if they could, for its abolition will give them a very large accession of power in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College

WHY HE CANNOT SUPPORT GRANT.

But I must hasten to a close. Until recently I had intended to support General Grant for the Presidency, and would do so still, in the hope that the Democracy will obtain a majority in the House of Representatives, and thus hold a restraining power; but facts which I have shown above render it impossible. Bad men with more intellect and more force of character than himself have possession of him; and if he be elected President, will probably continue to rule him, and the country with him; and some of the worst existing abuses cannot be corrected against Executive opposition.

WHY DEMOCRACY SHOULD PREVAIL.

In looking over the whole ground most carefully, and weighing consequences well, I have come to the conclusion that it were better that the Democracy prevail in the coming election, and thus divide, for the present, the Legislative, while we restore the Executive and Judicial power. No evil can ensue. We shall have a season of repose and time for reflection before called on again to act. There is profound philosophy in the old Scotch proverb—

"The showers fall soft when the wind is still."

I have already shown it will give us a season for inquiry and reflection, and the tame conservative power which can now give success to either party can, at the end of two years, do the same thing, and place the government in the hands of those who may be then found most worthy to control it.

FINANCIAL.

So far neither party has ventured to commit itself on the disposition of the public debt. My mind has long been made up as to the principle which should govern us in its adjustment. It is this: So far as our contracts are distinct and explicit, we must abide by them, no matter how unequal or onerous. As, for example, where we have promised to pay the interest, or the debt, or both, in gold, national faith requires, and we must so pay it; but where the contract is not explicit, but requires construction, we must deal with creditors and the people precisely as an enlightened court of equity would deal with debtor and creditor under like conditions. For example: the creditor borrows forty cents, or depreciated bank paper worth forty cents, which the public calls a dollar, and promises to pay interest, six per cent on its nominal, or fifteen per cent on its actual value in gold. The promise to pay the interest in gold being explicit, the nation who owes the debt should pay it, for there is no usury law operating on contracts with sovereigns; but where a distinction is taken in the contract between the debt and the interest—the interest only made payable in gold—equity would require that the debt should be paid in that which is equal in value to the fund received. Sovereigns have not always meted out this even-handed justice. The coin of nations has been sometimes debased after a loan made, so that one pound of silver and one pound of copper would be made to pay what was two pounds of silver when the loan was made. This was a gross wrong. It is equally wrong, on the other side, to take the name for the thing, any pay an ounce of silver to the lender for four-tenths of an ounce borrowed, because each in its turn was called a dollar. Equity, if called into action, would suffer neither one nor the other, but require the payment from sovereign or subject of the just amount borrowed, regardless of name. This should be the rule of payment. If currency were borrowed which was worth forty cents on the dollar, currency or bonds of equivalent value should be paid.

Such are my views of the duties of those who represent bondholders and people, and who are alike the agents of both. The committees of Congress who have charge of the subject should examine each class of cases carefully, and do justice to each. It matters not by whom the bonds are held, whether large capitalists or widows and orphans; each and all are entitled to equity, no more, no less. If you give them less, you wrong them; if you give them more, you wrong the people, who are the debtor.

T. EWING, of Ohio.

A. H. Stephens

He Prophesies Despotism and an Empire—Grant Underrated—Opinion of the Candidates—The Presidential Election—No Trouble Anticipated During the Election—His Views on National Finances.

Correspondence of the New York Herald 2d.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 29, 1868.

Thirty years ago Mr. Stephens visited these Springs, just at the commencement of his remarkable political career. He was then twenty-six years of age, making him now fifty-six, and already in the feeble health that has been the bane of his entire existence. It was here he contracted the habit of smoking a pipe, which has characterized him for many years past. Again this season has Mr. Stephens honored the Springs with his presence, and of course has attracted an unusual share of attention from the numerous visitors who have recently thronged this delightful watering place in quest of health, pleasure, and some of them political recreation. These latter, however, were few, though the Springs have been noted for its political meetings and Presidential campaigning prior to the late unhappy civil war. The meeting of the large number of ex-Confederate Generals and statesmen recently may be said to have been the result of accident; but the coming of General Rosecrans has given it a decided political cast, of which you are already fully informed.

HOW HE IS OCCUPIED.

Mr. Stephens, I had learned, while evincing a deep interest in the political affairs of the country, determined to take no active part in the great campaign now in progress, though the most vital issues and principles with which he has been identified his whole life are involved. He has devoted himself to his work, the first volume of which has been published, and on the second of which he is now engaged—these literary pursuits occupying the greater portion of his time when his health allows. But, notwithstanding that, he has become politically a recluse. I called upon him for the purpose of learning his views on the great impending issues in one of the cottages in the "Georgia Row" here. Seated on a rocking chair, with the inevitable pipe in his mouth, the floor strewed over with newspapers, suggestive of an editor's room, I found the former Vice-President of the Confederacy. Pale, emaciated, and almost shrivelled, his thin lips twitching nervously, his felt hat on because of neuralgia in the head, one leg thrown over the other, the foot of which was constantly in a nervous motion, but his dark eyes sparkling brilliantly and his entire features remarkable for an intellectual expression, Mr. Stephens impresses the visitor with a feeling of deference, mingled with pity that such wonderful mental power should be accompanied by so feeble a physical organization.

WISHES TO BE LET ALONE.

After a few remarks as to his health, which he said was very poor, and was the cause of his present visit to the Springs, I asked for his opinions politically, and received a reply which fully confirmed what I had heard—that he did not intend to make any expression of them nor in any way to meddle with the contest.

"Allowing such to be the case," I remarked, "a mere conversation on political topics cannot be construed into a participation in the campaign."

"True," he replied, "but if published in the *Herald* that cast might be given to it. I am unwell, however, to-day, and if you call again I may talk with you."

This was a few evenings since, and in accordance with his expressed permission I again presented myself to-day, finding him looking better, decidedly more communicative, and exceedingly interesting.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

"How do you regard the present condition of the country, Mr. Stephens?" I commenced.

"As exceedingly deplorable. The last vestiges of constitutional freedom are rapidly disappearing, and we are fast verging into centralization and despotism. Unless some wonderful change takes place, unless the people of the North exercise that wisdom for which Americans have been so remarkable in the past, though they seem to have lost it latterly, the world shall ere long witness the establishment of an empire on the ruins of this once great republic. The measures inaugurated by the dominant party are the surest indications of coming despotism. They have trampled the constitution under foot, and have legislated solely to keep themselves in power and to effect the same object. Without a political revolution occurs meantime the government will be merged into a despotism—an empire. If Grant is elected next November I never expect to see another Presidential election."

GRANT.

"What is your opinion of Grant personally?"

"That he is entirely underrated by the country and the press. I know him very well. He is a remarkable man, and one that few appreciate; of decided military genius, indomitable energy, and determined will—just the man for a *coup d'etat* such as the present Emperor Louis Napoleon performed when he placed himself on the throne of France."

THE CANDIDATES.

"Do you know the other candidates and what would result from the election of Seymour and Blair?"

"Blair I know; Colfax I know; Seymour I don't know. They are all very clever, good fellows. Blair and Colfax I served in Congress with, and personally I have no objection to any of them. Blair is a man of ability, integrity, and character; so is Seymour, as far as I know; and Colfax may be placed in the same category. But it is not the men; it is not Grant and Colfax; it is not Seymour and Blair that are to be regarded in the next election. It is the principles they represent that are at issue. The fight is not against Grant and Colfax, but against the iniquity of the dominant party that has brought the country to the verge of ruin and threatens finally to destroy it. The erection of negro governments at the South, the disfranchisement of whites and the expenditure and corruption of the present government are the issues to be fought. Look at the whisky bill. Why, sir, I never saw nor heard of a more odious or abominable document, and it is but a sample of the legislation of the party. The election of Seymour and Blair would, I think, restore harmony, abolish corruption, give the States the right to regulate their own domestic affairs, and by an economical administration of the government reduce taxation and lessen the national debt to an extent that in a generation it would scarcely be felt. Imagine a yearly expenditure of $400,000,000 and the country groaning under excessive taxation to pay the interest on a debt of $2,500,000,000 that was contracted to keep the Southern States in the Union, which, after the loss of a million of men and a lapse of three years since the close of the war, is yet undone. What the South left the Union for the North is now doing. The former wanted additional constitutional guarantees to remain in the Union; the latter exacts and adopts unconstitutional guarantees in the shape of amendments to the Constitution before they will admit the South again. All this is wrong, and is but, as I said before, an advance towards despotism and an empire."

ACTION OF THE SOUTH IF SEYMOUR IS ELECTED.

"How would the Southern people act with regard to universal suffrage in the event of the success of Seymour and Blair?"

"They would abide by judicial decisions, and there is little doubt that all this party legislation to secure power would be overthrown. Conventions would be called and the people would regulate suffrage as best they thought proper. I believe a system of qualified suffrage on an educational basis would be generally adopted in the South in such an event."

NO TROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES DURING THE ELECTION.

"Do you anticipate any trouble during the Presidential election between the races in the newly reconstructed States?"

"No, except when it is provoked by the unprincipled whites who have associated themselves with the negroes to get office. The whites will remain, as they have been, peaceable and quiet, relying mainly on the North for deliverance from the frightful condition in which they are placed. The cry of the radicals, 'Let us have peace,' means Let us have war. They desire it, and to make political capital will inaugurate riot and bloodshed if not thwarted by the forbearance of the whites. They raise the cry that the South wants war. They lie when they say it. The Southern people have no means to make war, no disposition to fight, no enemy to meet. Peace is all they wish for, and the civil liberty which as citizens of this republic they are entitled to."

WILL THE COLORED TROOPS FIGHT NOBLY.

"Would the negroes resort to arms in case they were deprived of suffrage?"

"If they would and did and fought for it they should then certainly be entitled to it, but as a body or a people they would not do it. An occasional instance there might be among them of men who would, under the inspiration and guidance of whites, clamor for the right of suffrage, but so rare as to be scarcely noticeable. As a race, a people, they do not appreciate liberty. It is not in their natures. They are simply children of the sun, with none of the genuine aspirations of the whites to be free. But if an evidence of what I say were wanted I can point to Tennessee, where eighty thousand whites—Anglo-Saxons—have been disfranchised, and they do not resort to arms. In Georgia there are twenty-five thousand, and throughout the South in the same proportion, but we hear of no insurrection or rebellion on this account. Therefore it is clear the negro will scarcely fight under the same circumstances notwithstanding that it may be said, "And the colored troops fought bravely."

THE FINANCES.

"How do you regard the finances of the country, and are the Southern people in favor of paying the national debt?"

"I am precisely of the same opinion as Mr. Pendleton on the subject of the finances. His views accord with mine fully. Deal frankly with the bondholder without speculating on him, and without allowing him to speculate on the public. Keep good faith with public creditors, and thus sustain it. But first restore constitutional freedom, reduce taxation, abolish the Freedmen's Bureau, and all other channels of corruption, and enfranchise every white man now disfranchised, and then you will find public credit good and gold at par. As to the payment of the debt, with a reduction of the annual expenditure from $400,000,000 to $10,000,000, it would soon be paid, and no people would be more anxious to sustain the national honor than would the Southern people. A noted fact in our history has been that, however lavish Southerners were in their personal expenditures, they were always stingy and economical in public pecuniary affairs, and always jealously guarded their public honor. Some might attempt to refute this by saying that Mississippi refused to pay her bonds; but they were few who knew the character of the class of bonds she repudiated, and the circumstances under which it was done."

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT BURIED.

"Have the Southern people any desire to pay the Confederate debt?"

"None that I am aware of. First, because of their inability, and next because they have already repudiated it. Two things that the United States government were very foolish in doing at the close of the war was the arrest of Davis and the demand that the Confederate debt should be repudiated. While I do not anticipate that it will ever be paid or any attempt be made to pay it, still, if such be the case, it will be altogether due to that forced amendment requiring its repudiation."

At this juncture Mr. Stephens remembered he had an engagement, and, with his usual punctuality, he left the cottage to keep it, after wishing me a very good evening.

A Sea Change

"A Charming Woman" Before and After a Sea Bath.

Letter to the Cincinnati Gazette.

I saw a wonderful transformation at the beach this morning.

A "charming" woman, who has been for many years a belle and a married flirt, and who is well known in literary circles, went down to bathe, and remained in the surf for fifteen minutes. She is considered remarkably pretty, and some of her admirers call her Ninon de l'Enclos, which pleases her, though if my memory serve, that eccentric lady was more famous for her well preserved youth than her well preserved continence.

I had often marveled at her freshness, her fine figure, her wealth of hair and perfect teeth, and had thought of what Shakespeare says of Imogen. As she came up the beach from the bath, she passed me in full view. I was so surprised by the apparition that I kept my eyes riveted on her person. I had no notion who it was. If I had had I should, out of politeness, have been suddenly absorbed by something in an opposite direction.

The transformation of the sorceress in Bolerdo from dazzling beauty to hideous deformity could hardly have been greater than that I saw before me.

The brilliant belle stood before me old, shriveled, shrunken, repulsive in her unrelieved ugliness. The contour of her form was gone. She looked like a cotton umbrella, with a broken frame, placed, after a hard shower, in a corner to dry. Her complexion resembled a palimpsest on which the old monks had written lugubrious dissertations over erased tragedies of the ancients. Her hair—well, she had none that I could see, though I judged from what resembled a horse's tail under her arm, that she had taken it off. Her beautiful teeth—I say it? I saw the place where they had been; but for their safer keeping she carried them in her hand.

Alas! Alas! No wild imagination of a desperate lover could rehabilitate her. She was like the South, beyond all reconstruction. Talk of the rejuvenating power of the sea. Fifteen minutes in it had added fifty years to her life.

I was sorry to have been so sadly deceived, to have received such an æsthetic shock. I thought, however, I could endure it if she could, though I wondered that the new half century which had fallen on her had not crushed her into the dust, into the grave, into absolute siphycal dissolution.

Pollard.

The Boston Post Goes For Him.

Pollard, he of the "Lost Cause," frequent pistols and coffee, and matrimonial embroilments, has again "drawn the pen" to "raise the tone and character of journalism" and to "stab to the death the shallow heart of injustice." One of his first "chivalric thrusts" is aimed at the unfortunate gentleman who caused him so much uneasiness during the war—Jeff. Davis. Pollard can't endure the thought that the "Chief of the Southern Confederacy" has gone into the commission business with a London house. He finds it difficult to "credit such prostitution of historical dignity." There are hundreds of Southerners, says Mr. Pollard, who are happy in starving without condescending to the baseness of trade, and he wants to know why Mr. Davis cannot bear his poverty as "nobly." He talks about the "infamy of selling out the honors of the Confederacy," and "bargaining his historical heroism for certain benefits of trade," winding up with the imprecation—"Shame upon the man, a blistering mark upon the caitiff, curses upon the wretch who has done this paltry and illegitimate thing!" Mr. Pollard's rhetoric has probably run away with him as usual—but, stripped of all his peculiar elegances of style, there remains enough to any pistolling nephews of Mr. Davis, if he has any, to repeat the Wise affair. But while Pollard grumbles, sensible people will be inclined to rejoice that Jeff. Davis, if report be true, contemplates becoming a respectable common-place member of society, to settle down quietly in business and accept the situation in good faith. We dislike to suggest it, but it really seems as if Pollard would be of quite as much service to the community at large, and possibly to himself, if he would only sacrifice a little of his "historical dignity," and set up a grocery store.

Forward!

Gov. Seymour in the Pacific States.

From the Albany Argus 1st.

A gentleman long resident in San Francisco and high in political and professional position writes: "Presidential prospects are excellent on this coast. Scarcely a reasonable doubt exists as to any of the three States. Never since I arrived in California have I seen Presidential nominations received with such prompt and enthusiastic acceptance as that of Seymour. Most certainly, after all, he was and is the men of men for the juncture. Chase might—perhaps would—have periled the unity of the party. It is a fatal error to demoralize your rank and file."

There is no doubt that this is the language of one who speaks from a thorough knowledge of public opinion in the States of the Pacific. These young Commonwealths are Democratic. They intend to associate their future with that of the party of progress, and not with that of narrow hatred founded upon the past. It is to the future that California and her sister States look with glowing eyes. An unsurpassed destiny awaits them, and they have no temptations to look backwards or turn aside to vent old grudges and resent old injuries.

California wants freedom of trade, a solid currency, peace at home, commerce abroad, and that freedom of State action which is not to be found under a consolidated government of the present day. It is easy to see why the group, of which she is the center, should take position in the Democratic column. They will be conspicuous in the approaching victory.

AN ENGLISH MARRY MAKING.—An English paper says: Mr. Robert Heath, one of the principal coal and iron masters in North Staffordshire, lately celebrated the coming of age of his eldest son, by giving an entertainment to between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, at which 900 bottles of wine and 2,340 gallons of ale were consumed. The drunken orgies which marked the affair were most disgraceful. One reverend gentleman, noisy, wandering he knew not whither, hatless, and fighting with his friend and neighbor, was tumbled out of the pavillion. A gentleman of the press was discovered among the helpless at 5 in the morning in a field. Fights took place without number, and many men, women, boys and girls were seen helpless through drink, others reeling home, and numbers lying in the fields and lanes dead drunk. Sixteen men felled by drink, helpless and prostrate, were counted within a radius of twenty yards, and scores scattered about, many bleeding, hatless, shoeless, and coatless, incapable of movement or speech.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept 1.

THE HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.—Gen. John A. McClernand, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, received a dispatch to-day from the Hon. George H. Pendleton, in which that gentleman states that he has just arrived at home, and that he must withdraw all his appointments in Illinois until after the election in Ohio.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Take the Representative Organ of all the Democratic People, North and South.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

is now the Largest, Livest and Cheapest Democratic Newspaper published in the Union.

IT HAS BEEN

Completely refitted throughout. Its editorial force has been doubled. All its old features remain unchanged, with many new and brilliant features added to them. Its editorial columns sparkle with wit and wisdom, and its news columns overflow with fresh and reliable reports—political, commercial, telegraphic, local, and general. Within three months its circulation has doubled, and it is going forward in the estimation of the people as it never did before. Those who would supply themselves with a thoroughly readable and representative Democratic Newspaper will not be able to suit themselves by one possessing such rare advantages or published at such a cheap rate.

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No. 88 Sixth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

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Best Medium for Advertisers in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Southern Kentucky.

For these Reasons, Viz:

It circulates daily on every railroad that enters the city.

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No paper in Tennessee ever attained greater popularity.

It is read with interest by all classes without regard to [illegible], sect, nativity, or individual opinion.

It has [illegible] reading matter on every [illegible] of its pages every day.

Its Commercial Reports and opinions are the standard of accuracy in commercial circles.

It will take a leading interest in the coming great Presidential contest.

It will oppose all political [illegible] and [illegible] to lower the standard of our national honor and integrity.

It circulates in every county town of importance in the State.

THE BANNER is now fifty-four years old. Established in the early days of Tennessee, while Nashville was yet a frontier settlement, it has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the city and State. Its policy has been shaped from time to time by the ablest minds of the Southwest, including Hunt, Foster, Bell, Barrow, Zollicoffer, Hall, Raines, and the many Whig leaders of eminence who began or finished their career in its columns. These party times and their chiefs have passed away, new exigencies and new duties have arrived, but the BANNER still holds its own as a popular organ, and is to-day more prosperous and widely circulated than it has ever been before.

We give below, as flattering testimonials of our service, a few

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Nashville Banner shows great vigor and buoyancy in the style of its editing."—Round Table.

"None of the Southern papers that come to us evince the originality, independence or good sense of the Nashville Republican Banner."—Boston Post.

"The Nashville Banner is a truely able, Conservative paper. It has none of the peculiar Bourbonism that infests the press of the unreconstructed States. Though unequivocally 'rebel' it is genial, sensible and tolerant."—New York Times.

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"Our Nashville contemporary, the Banner, is certainly a jewel of a newspaper."—Louisville Journal.

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"The Republican Banner, the leading organ of conservatism in Tennessee, is the best edited and fairest newspaper south of the Ohio. Its opinions, always entitled to weight, are being delivered at the present time with exceeding richness and vigor, indicating thorough intelligence, zeal and talent. It is also original in its style, and reminds a Southern reader of the famous Rebel, which during war times was wont to electrify the Confederates."—Richmond Whig.

"Notwithstanding that the Banner lost three of its editors on the battle field during the war, Generals Zollicoffer and Rains, and Colonel Beaumont, all of them able and eminent men, it has lost none of the zest or character which, for half a century, made it a leading organ of the party in the Southwest."—Memphis Bulletin.

"Tennessee, though not looked to for models of journalism, has the honor of producing at this time the best specimen of a newspaper in the South. We refer to the Nashville Republican Banner. Its editorials are able and scholarly and its wit and humor are particularly original and unique."—New York Evening Gazette.

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We might add to these kind expressions scores of others from leading papers, North and South, at home and abroad, in friendly and adverse politics, testifying to the merits of the BANNER as an organ of popular sentiment and the newspaper.

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Postmasters are requested to act as our agents.

Money can be remitted by mail or by express at our risk.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is not inferior in size, appearance, or variety of news and editorial matter to any Weekly in the South. The exciting events of the coming Presidential canvass, the villainy of Radical tyrants, and the acts of scalawags will be carefully recorded. Each number will contain a complete history of the preceding week. We have special correspondents in all directions, and our facilities for making a first-class newspaper are unsurpassed.

Having reduced the rate of subscription from Four to Two Dollars, it will enable every one to read the WEEKLY AVALANCHE.

We ask the people of the South to aid us in such encouragement as their circumstances will permit, and we will continue to put forth our best efforts to stay the floods of political corruption, to hold up to scorn and contempt carpet baggers, scalawag adventurers, and the usurpations and villainy of Radicalism.

H. C. GALLAWAY & CO.,
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PREPARED UNDER A NEWLY DISCOVERED PROCESS FOR EXTRACTING THE CURATIVE PROPERTIES FROM VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, ENTERS INTO THE COMPOSITION OF

Dr. RADWAY'S

RENOVATING

RESOLVENT.

A NEW PRINCIPLE DISCOVERED.

ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT IS BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF THE ADVERTISED SARSAPARILLAS, OR DIRECT DIURETIC REMEDIES.

PHYSICIANS wonder at the extraordinary power of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT in curing the worst forms of Scrofulous, Syphiloid, Chronic Skin Diseases, and its marvelous power in resolving [illegible] concretions, affording immediate relief and consequent cure of Diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, Liver, Lungs, Pancreas, Spleen, [illegible]. [illegible]

SARSAPARILLIAN is only one of the ingredients that forms this truly wonderful medicine; and it is the only compensating remedy that communicates its purifying, cleansing and reinvigorating properties to the BLOOD, SWEAT, URINE, and other secretions, securing a harmonious functional action of every deranged organ and gland in the system. [illegible]

BEAR IN MIND THAT EVERY DROP OF BLOOD impregnated with the Resolvent and absorbed to supply the waste of the body will make pure, sound and healthy flesh and fibre. The first dose that is taken commences its work of purification and increasing the appetite and flesh.

A REMARKABLE CURE!

SORES ON THE TONGUE, ULCERS IN THE THROAT, SORE GUMS, SORE MOUTH, SORES IN THE NOSE, AROUND THE EYES, &c.

If recently exhibited, a few bottles will cure. If chronic, or through the effects of Mercury, Potassium, Corrosive Sublimate, from six to one dozen bottles may be required to make a permanent cure.

A remarkable instance of personal beauty restored to a Lady disfigured by the ravages of a frightful disease.

From the advanced sheets of a new Medical work called

"FALSE AND TRUE."

BY JOHN RADWAY, M. D.

N. B.—This book contains much valuable information for the benefit of the sick. Illustrated with [illegible] of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and other organs in their natural and in their diseased condition. [illegible] York.

FIRST BOTTLE.—At the end of the first bottle her strength, appetite and spirits were improved, [illegible]

SECOND BOTTLE.—[illegible]

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FIFTH BOTTLE.—Finger nails growing, hands and arms clear and smooth, hair growing on the scalp, bowels regular, and skin free from irritation, face clear of sores.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH BOTTLES.—[illegible]

NINTH BOTTLE.—[illegible]

TWELFTH BOTTLE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

N. B.—SEE THAT THE WORD SARSAPARILLIAN IS ON THE LABEL OF EACH BOTTLE.

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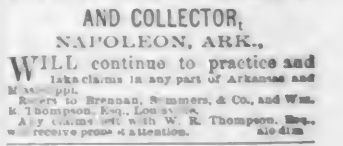
SAWS.

Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered, Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

XES.

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee they will cut 25 per cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.



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REG. H. THOMPSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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NAPOLEON, ARK.,

WILL continue to practice and take claims in any part of Arkansas and Mississippi.

Refers to Brennan, Summers, & Co., and Wm. R. Thompson, Esq., Louisville. Any claims left with W. R. Thompson, Esq., will receive prompt attention.

LOUISVILLE

Kindling and Stove Wood Co.

Furnished to all parts of the city.

PITCH PINE KINDLING

Split fine and put up in neat clean bundles. Also STOVE WOOD, ready for use, good quality, and well seasoned, delivered free of charge.

Orders left at Hyde & [illegible] Coal Office, Fourth street, near Green. [illegible] Office, Second street, between Market and Jefferson, or at our place of business, Fulton st., No. 66, or address, through the Post office,

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The old-established

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W. H. ASTEN & CO.,
35 PEARL STREET, New York City.

Louisville Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 3 A. M.

ADAS ISRAEL.

Dedication of the New Temple.

A GRAND RELIGIOUS EVENT.

Programme of Ceremonies.

Sermon by Rabbi Kleeburg, Oration by Rev. Dr. Wise, Addresses by Messrs. Kreigshaber, Bamberger, and Others.

Description of the Magnificent Temple.

Grand Hop and Festival Last Evening.

HISTORY OF THE CONGREGATION.

In the completion of the massive Temple on Sixth street and Broadway, the corner-stone of which was laid by the members of the congregation Adas Israel on the 9th day of April, 1867, our city can boast one of the most beautiful church edifices on the continent. It is a living evidence of the piety and liberality of the Hebrew community here, and will redound to their unending honor and to the architectural renown of Louisville.

The ceremonies of dedication took place yesterday afternoon, as arranged. Not the slightest accident or incident occurred to mar the solemnity and pleasure of the proceedings. The day was surpassingly mild and radiant. The approving smile of the Infinite seemed visible

far as the utmost verge of that huge dome. Which rears its ether arch above the world.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CONGREGATION.

The members of the Congregation Adas Israel and invited guests assembled at the old place of worship on Fourth street, at two o'clock P. M. Afternoon services was read by Rev. B. H. Gotthelf, minister, and the closing prayer offered. The scrolls of the law (the five books of Moses), encased in exquisitely ornamented velvet and gold, were then removed from the Tabernacle and given in charge of the persons who were assigned to carry them in procession. The audiance then formed in line, under direction of Grand Marshal Steinau and his assistants, and proceeded out Fourth street to Walnut, down Walnut to Fifth, and out Fifth to the new Temple on Broadway, in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Police.
Music.
Youths of the Congregation.
Young Men's Hebrew Association.
Members of the Congregation.
Invited Guests.

Officers of the Congregation.
Building Committee.
Secretary.
Boys carrying Tapers.
Girls carrying Wreaths.
The first of days appears.
Boys carrying the Law in four parts.
A Boy, on each side, carrying the National Flag.
President of the Congregation, and
Building Committee.

AT THE TEMPLE.

Before the movement of the procession the Temple was filled to the utmost capacity by members of the congregation and invited guests. Among the latter were Major General Thomas and many other civil and military officers; also, clergymen from nearly all the denominations in the city, besides ladies and gentlemen representing every shade of religious persuasion. Within, the scene was one of imposing grandeur.

> The high embowered roof,
> With rainbow pillars, many proof,
> And stained windows richly dight
> Casting a dim religious light.

upon the great and many-minded concourse, suggested thoughts and awakened feelings which the tongue of man cannot translate nor the pen describe. We could only sit transfixed in admiration and filled with gratitude to the Eternal One that "it was so."

Arriving at the temple the head of the procession opened file, while the rear rank walked through and entered the sanctuary. The chairman of the building committee, and the girl bearing the key ascend to the pulpit; the clergy take seats assigned them; the men bearing the scrolls of the law, the girls with wreaths, and the people forming the inner side of the procession stand around the platform; the others take the seats reserved for them. Meanwhile, the organ chanted a prelude.

> Such sweet, such melting strains!
> Their soft, harmonious cadence rives now,
> And slinks in melting silence on the ear,
> But leaves its thrilling memory on the ear.

THE CEREMONIES.

After the music ceased, the chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. Kriegshaber, pronounced the following benediction: "Praised be Thou, O God, our Lord, King of the Universe, that Thou hast granted us life and vigor to reach and see this day." The same gentleman then turned to the President of the Congregation, Mr. Bamberger, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN—With proud satisfaction I am enabled on this beautiful and holy day, to present over to the precious to the annals of this congregation. Present you, in the name of the Building Committee, this magnificent temple, completed and well.

When by a dispensation of Providence some eighteen months ago, the wrath of fire drove us forth from the hallowed spot where for years we worshiped our Heavenly Father put it in the hearts of this congregation to erect this congregation to erect this beautiful edifice.

It has been not without many difficulty and sacrifice, but to-day it stands forth in its beauty and symmetry, and admirable, the honor of Our Father, and the pride of all those that have taken a part in the work and admiration we feel for that grand Being who so mercifully has taken up our rare with flame of fire by night, and polara of cloudy by day, who so graciously has led us to our Father Abraham, and so completely fulfilled them in Isaac and Jacob and Israel, our forefathers.

Most High, we have consecrated to the King of Kings, and to Him alone, to the aids of art, science, and beauty. It has not been our intention to build a house merely for the display of wealth, or to glory the handiwork of mortals, but to add as best we could to the solemn sense of our obligations to the great Godhead to the great God, and that the most imposing structure we could rear would be but a feeble manifestation (gratification of our gratitude to Him, the Great Jehovah. For though I feel it my duty to call your attention to the several members of the Building Committee for their untiring zeal, their efficient energy, and for their prompt and faithful services

To the able architect we are especially obliged for the noble and beautiful design of the building; and to the contractors we are also much indebted for our thanks for the fidelity and assiduous with which they have performed their duties.

To the members of our congregation, one and all, I beseech in, in the name of the committee, tender my heartfelt thanks for the zeal they have brought to assist us in finishing this temple. May the great and good God for His goodness, this magnificent temple, and may it ever be worthy of the Father of all. They receive with us at our side, and may they have a long and happy life, and calls, and I feel it my duty in the name of the congregation to thank them from the depths of our hearts. And now, accepting this key as the representative of the completion of the proposed edifice, I dedicate the Temple to the Most High God.

He thereupon deposited the key in the Tabernacle, and the choir sang the hymn:

> In splendor bright is rising now the sun and darkness rues a giant prood and glad, to run his race victorious with the day appointed, and the near season be never noon, through the silent night. Peace triumphant of the earth, and the numerous hosts of radiant orbs adorn. And the beam of God illuminate the world, and the voice of God proclaiming thus His power. The heavens is telling the glory of the Lord, and the firmament works displays the armament; the night that is come to follow the night to all the days proclaims his word, never uperceived ever understood.

Rev. Mr. Wise, of Cincinnati, then offered up an introductory prayer, couched in beautifully appropriate language, and expressed in the fervor of spirit that touched every heart.

The minister of the congregation, Rev. B. H. Gotthelf, read in Hebrew the following from psalm xxvii:

> Raise your heads, O ye gates, and be raised high ye everlasting doors, and let the king of Glory enter.
>
> Who is the King of Glory? God, strong and powerful, God, mighty in battle.
>
> Raise your heads, O ye gates, and be raised high ye everlasting doors, and let the king of Glory enter.
>
> Who is the King of Glory? God, Zeboath! He is the King of Glory. Selah.

THE THREE CIRCUITS.

The procession moved on the first circuit, returning to the platform, while the choir sang: "The Marvelous work behold amazed, the glorious hierarchy of heaven; and from the ethereal vaults pours forth the praise of God, and of the second day."

The minister then read in Hebrew from Psalm c.:

> Shout glory unto God, all the earth! Worship with joy; appear in his presence with rejoicing. Serve ye God in holiness and fear. It is He that made us, and His we are; His people, and the sheep of His pasture. Enter ye His gates with thanksgiving, and His courts with adoration; thank Him, and bless His name, for the Lord is gracious; His grace is everlasting, and His truth endureth to all generations.

The procession moved on the second circuit, returning to the platform, while the choir sang: "The Lord is great, and great His might; His glory lasts forever more."

The congregation rose, and the minister read in Hebrew the following verses from Genesis:

> In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, and the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, let there be light; and there was light.

The choir having sung the foregoing verses, the men assigned to that office ascended the altar platform and lit the perpetual lamp.

The procession made the third and last circuit of the Temple and the choir sang:

> And God saw the light; that it was good. And God divided the light from the darkness.
>
> The night shall be filled with music,
> And the cares that infest the day
> Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
> And as silently steal away.

On the return of the procession to the platform, the men bearing the Scrolls of the Law take their seats, the girls decorate the Scrolls with wreaths of flowers, and they are deposited in the Tabernacle, the Bible and book of prayer are laid on the desk, and the girls decorate them with wreaths of flowers.

DEDICATION SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Kleeburg, Rebbi of the Temple, then delivered the sermon of consecration, which we print in full. It was an effort of which any divine might have been proud, but it was something in it especially creditable to Dr. Kleeburg, who first essayed the use of the English language in public only a few months since. One of the most highly cultivated Hebrew minds in the country, he bids fair in a short while to vie with the best native masters of our varnacular.

> "Bless, O my soul, the Lord; and all this is within me, bless His holy name. Bless, every aspiration of my mind, every word and every thought, my whole being—all unite to extol the majesty of our rising to God, my Creator. For this is many time greater than I, and the glory of His power is above the heavens. Who is like unto Thee, O Lord, among the mighty? Who is like Thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders? Thou stretchest forth Thy right hand, and the earth swallows them. Thou in Thy mercy hast led forth the people which Thou hast redeemed; Thou hast guided them in Thy strength unto Thy holy habitation. The people have heard, and are trembling; pangs have taken hold on the inhabitants of Philistia. Then were the princes of Edom confounded; the mighty men of Moab, trembling shall take hold upon them; all the inhabitants of Canaan shall melt away. Fear and dread shall fall upon them; by the greatness of Thine arm they shall be still as a stone; till Thy people pass over, O Lord, till this people pass over which Thou hast purchased. Thou shalt bring them in, and plant them in the mountain of Thine inheritance, the place, O Lord, which Thou hast made for Thee to dwell in, the sanctuary, O Lord, which Thy hands have established. The Lord shall reign forever and ever."

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and put forth its shades granted leisurely under the leafy tops of orange and cypress.

That the King of Glory may make His entrance! Say, even the enlightened rabbis of modern days and recent times, the framers of the liturgy of their time, and who restored it on the built strings of their harps, and who, in their worship, inspired by the Holy Ghost, generally tell us this in the day and the time of their period, constantly the word is that exalts was sung and chanted by the Levitical choirs was sung and chanted by the Levitical choirs in the glorious Luther, to whose memory a few weeks ago grateful Germany decided to erect a statue in Warms a magnificent monument a ceremony which the Emperor William, of Prussia, would only grudgingly and slowly the simoleons of royalty, and the nobility and the glory shadows of past centuries. Even now the Germans the ghost of despotism in a shabby form prowls about in the world. Even now it is the people who are oppressed and rudely pressed, led on in battle array still against their will. The people of ordinary, Germanic princes, who, for self-aggrandizement, declared war upon the people, and wantonly, wantonly, wantonly, to bloody war with the terrors, to standing form in battle array, mens burdens of taxation. And now how thrilling the sound in the land of liberty and of equality, but only in name! Royalty and aristocracy, both in one country, how contrarily do these names increase in the ratio of the decrease of liberty and of equality! How contrarily do these names increase in the ratio of the decrease of liberty and of equality! How contrarily do these names increase in the ratio of the decrease of liberty and of equality! How